Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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Dangerous Legislation.

There is a bill pending in the Legislature at Harrisburg, which at last advices had passed second reading in the lower House, and which demands the earnest attention of those engaged in certain manufacturing industries in our State, and especially of the laboring class, whose interests will be vitally effected by the passage of the measure.

This bill makes it a penal offence for any person, company or corporation employed in the mining of coal, or the manufacture of iron, to engage in supplying the employees of such establishment with store goods or provisions, or to have or hold any interest in a store which shall furnish such supplies. All such operators of mines or manufactories are required to pay their employees their monthly dues in cash, on or before the third Saturday in each month, the penalty for neglecting or refusing so to do being the addition of ten per cent. to the amount of the employe's wages, as for cost of collection.

That there are evils which this bill is ostensibly designed to remedy will scarcely be denied. But quite as certainly, we believe, not only will this measure, if it should become a law, fail to lessen the burdens and redress the wrongs of laborers who are oppressed by avaricious employers who pay the wages of their men largely in goods at exhorbitant prices, but will also utterly destroy and ruin a large number of our manufacturing and mining institutions, and throw out of employment thousands of persons who are now gaining a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families.

Especially in these times of scarcity of money and of impaired credit, should the law-making power be particularly careful how they risk the passage of statutes so fraught with dangerous consequences. The introduction and support of the bill we refer to is an unmistakable piece of demagogism, and we do not hesitate to denounce it as such, although we are charitably anxious to believe that the majority of those who voted for it in the House were unaware of its pernicious character. Yet their neglect to inform themselves upon the subject before lending their support to so noxious a piece of legislation is not creditable to their acumen and carefulness as representatives of the people of the Commonwealth.

A large part of the business of the present day is done on the credit system. Both employers and employed are obliged to give and receive credit. Let the Legislature take from them their mutual right to trust each other—let it compel them to deal on a cash basis, in the existing crisis, and the result would be to put an end to a large portion of the present manufacturing and mining operations in the State.

Illustrations drawn from existing circumstances are far more cogent than assertions not thus supported.

Bellefonte has probably suffered as little, comparatively, from the recent financial disturbances, as any town in the State. The reason for this is that our principal manufacturing establishments are of a stable and substantial nature, carefully and economically managed, and that they have the unbounded confidence of all the people of this region. Take the iron works of the Messrs. Valentines, as an illustrious example. They have continued to do business since, as before the financial depression, employing about the same number of hands, and disbursing an amount of money, the lack of which would be extremely disastrous to Bellefonte. They have a large store in this town, and do an extensive general merchandising business, with their employees and the community generally. The senior member of that firm declares that if the bill we are discussing becomes a law, they would be compelled to suspend operations. No one doubts that when Mr. Robert Valentine makes such an assertion it can be relied upon as a fact; and no one in Centre county doubts that a suspension of the firm of Valentines & Co., at this time, would be more injurious to this town and county than the most disastrous conflagration imaginable. Its result in this county would be to throw at least five hundred men out of employment, and take the bread from the mouths of at least twenty-five hundred who are directly dependent upon them. The employees at Valentines & Co.'s works are becoming awakened to the threatened danger, and are circulating petitions—which are being numerously signed—earnestly remonstrating against the passage of the proposed act. They well know that they, and the laboring men generally, will be the principal sufferers from such a measure.

If such a result can follow to so substantial and wealthy a firm as that we have designated, what must be the consequences of the enactment of such a law to the host of smaller and feebler establishments throughout the State, who can barely keep going under present circumstances, and with the extention of time which employers are in many cases enabled to procure on their payments to their workmen, by supplying them *directly* with what they need? Manufacturers of charcoal iron have for some time been accustomed to forward supplies to their wood-choppers and colliers, even when money was plenty, for the reason that they could furnish what was needed cheaper than the merchants of the country were willing to do it? Why should they be prevented from doing this, or why should the Legislature interfere with the transactions between employer and employed, because some of the former will take advantage of the necessities of their workmen?

It is always dangerous for the law-making power to tamper with the right of persons to make contracts at their own option, and a more flagrant and dangerous attempt at such interference than the one under discussion has not, in our belief, been attempted for a long while. For one case of wrong and extortion such a law would remedy, we believe there would be a hundred of misfortune and disaster that the proposed measure would inevitably cause. It is possible that the Legislature may do something to relieve those who are suffering from the oppression of compulsory trading at the stores of their employers without doing more evil than good, —though we doubt it,—but we are very certain that such a sweeping measure as the one now on the calendar is fraught with incalculable evil.

In Richmond, Va., a number of people have recently been poisoned by using water from an infected well. No deaths have occurred since Monday last, but physicians say that a number of the 40 cases reported will likely result in death.

Pope Leo XIII.

The Church of Rome has a new earthly and spiritual head, who is regarded, by the faithful of that denomination, as the representative of Saint Peter, claimed by them to have been the presiding bishop of the Christian Church, the vicar of Christ on earth, and the supreme ruler of the world, by virtue of that position. To those who are not adherents of the Roman Church the event is of great importance. The ecclesiastical organization, of which the Pope is the acknowledged leader, is not so powerful, at least in secular affairs, as it has been, but is still an exceedingly important element in the religio-political world.

Those who believe in the rights of the Pontiff as an absolute worldly sovereign and the infallible head of the Christian Church, are numerous in all parts of the civilized world. The number of the faithful comprises not only men of learning and of earnest devotion to the Papacy, but many crowned monarchs, and other powerful rulers. The character of the new Pope and his probable policy are, consequently, matters of general and grave concern among all nations and peoples.

What we know of the new sovereign Pontiff is so far reassuring. It is believed that he will be at least as satisfactory to all civilized peoples—including his own direct adherents—as was his immediate predecessor, and that is saying much. The partially secular character of the Roman hierarchy—its claims to supreme authority and to absolute infallibility—were, for many ages, disturbing, and, in many cases, no doubt, retarding elements in the progress of civilization. That power has almost ceased to be dreaded, especially in view of the virtual unification of Italy, under a sovereign who claimed a right to rule independently of the papal permission or approval. If the Church would surrender its arrogant claims to universal secular domination, and attend exclusively to the legitimate duties of a religious denomination—granting also a charitable tolerence to other Christian bodies—it would be welcomed and accepted, without other hostility than theologians holding adverse dogmas are apt to feel towards each other. The quarrels of the theologians upon special tenets would not, at any rate, effect the mutual good will with which the masses of adherents to different religious societies regard each other. Especially in our country, which tolerates all religions, is there very little evidence of animosity between Catholics and Protestants; although we hear occasionally some anxiety expressed regarding an expected conflict for Catholic supremacy in this Republic. Such a conflict is not likely to occur, but it seems to us, from our Protestant standpoint, that it would be a good thing for the Catholic hierachy, once for all, to disclaim any intention to meddle with the secular affairs of this or any other nation, where they, as well as others, are allowed entire toleration, and granted all the protection they may need or claim. This would at once quiet any anxiety that may be felt, by the readers of history, that the Catholics intend, when numerous and powerful enough, to set up their's as the national religion, and deny to others the toleration and freedom of conscience which is accorded to themselves.

To return to Pope Leo XIII. He is regarded as a liberal Catholic, which is satisfactory to us, in this country, and an assurance that he will not attempt a reactionary policy. His private life is said to have been above reproach. He is a man of distinguished learning and marked ability, and, altogether, everything promises for him a creditable reign. What we like especially in the accounts of his previous life, is the fact that he was an energetic foe to corruptionists and robbers,—with which Italy was for so long and so disgracefully infested—putting down the latter unsparingly, however protected by unscrupulous nobles, and restoring law and order in his district. With such a record he cannot be a bad man, nor a bad ruler, and he surely possesses enough intellect and intelligence to know what is best to do, either as Pope or secular ruler, so far as his power extends; and we may hope that in both capacites his reign will be satisfactory and prosperous.

Comments of the Press on The Announcement of General James A. Beaver as a Candidate for Governor.

Thinking it might be of interest to the many friends of General Beaver to read the comments of the press upon the announcement of his name as a candidate for Governor of this State, we append a few which we have noticed in our exchanges. As every dish is relished better with a little seasoning, we have not omitted some peppery comments from Democratic journals. There is a little cayenne pepper from that sprightly Democratic journal, the Clearfield *Republican;* a mild dose of black pepper from that lively, independent, metropolitan journal, the Philadelphia *Times;* a little ginger from our contemporary, the *Watchman,* and allspice from our friends of the Jersey Shore *Herald.* Have your say, gentlemen, for all we ask (and we think they will do it) is for the Republican convention to put him in nomination, and we will work like beavers for his election.

We are not in the least surprised that his name is heralded with a spontaneous shout of approval. He is the coming man and the best among the candidates named to lead the party to a glorious victory next fall. His past record has been so free from reproach that the vilest enemy of Republican principles can find no lurking scandal to revive to his hurt or detriment. He has always been first and foremost in every good word and work; and just because he is such a man, and because he does not run about up and down the State concocting plans to secure his nomination, and because he does not urge it and will not be disappointed if he does not receive the compliment, is just the reason we would like to see the people make him their man, and nominate and elect him:

The Bellefonte Republican announces General James A. Beaver for Governor. It says that eighteen years ago Centre county furnished a leader for the Republican party in a great crisis, and again "comes forward and offers such a man from among her sons, and lifts her voice proudly naming him."—*Lancaster Weekly Express and Examiner.*

Gen. James A. Beaver is urged as the Republican nominee for Governor by the Bellefonte Republican. The article only occupies three columns in that journal, nevertheless it is a strong document. Gen. Beaver was a brave and distinguished soldier during the rebellion, and his body bears evidence of the services he rendered. A gentleman of worth, character, ability—he would reflect honor on the State as its chief executive.—*Clinton Republican.*

The Bellefonte Republican, of the 13th inst., contains a lengthy article announcing General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, as a suitable candidate for Governor. Gen. Beaver is a lawyer in the full and successful practice of his profession, and his military record is of the best kind. We endorse with pleasure the Republican when it says "that all who know General Beaver recognize in him the Christian gentleman, foremost in all schemes and projects designed by generous hearts for the amelioration of human want and misery, and also to promote the dissemination of knowledge and that truer light which fades not nor fails."—*Perry County Freeman.*

The Bellefonte Republican nominates Gen. James A. Beaver, of that place, for Governor. No better man in all the broad Commonwealth of Pennsylvania could be named for the honorable position, and no man in the State can more ably fill it. His private and official life is above reproach, while his record as a soldier stands a brilliant star, which will never dim, among the brave generals of the late war.—*Clearfield County Times.*

The Bellefonte Republican nominates General James A. Beaver, of that town, for Governor in a two column and a half article.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

The Huntingdon *Globe* says the same as the *Standard,* as also does the Renovo *Record.*

On the Alert.—The Bellefonte Republican informs its loyal readers that unless Gen. Beaver, of that ancient borough, is nominated for Governor, the party will be defeated this fall. Well, the defeat is as well fixed as the North Pole, and Radical plunderers and strategists cannot prevent defeat, with a *beaver* or no beaver on the ticket.—*Clearfield Republican* (Dem.).

Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre county, is nominated for Governor by the Bellefonte Republican. The Gen. is a clever man and if a Rad is to fill the chair, we would prefer him to any other in the State.—*Jersey Shore Herald* (Dem.).

The Bellefonte Republican, in a lengthy article in its issue of last week, named Gen. James A. Beaver as a suitable person to receive the Republican nomination for Governor. The party might go farther and fare worse.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

General Beaver, of Centre, is formally announced as a candidate for Governor by the Bellefonte Republican. He is an able campaigner, a gallant soldier who left a leg on the battle-field, and a consistent and earnest Republican; but he isn't wanted this year. The trouble with him is that he would be Governor himself if elected, and that wouldn't do at all just now.—*Philadelphia Times* (Ind).

The *Watchman* mentions the announcement and attributes the authorship of the article to the wrong man, and suggests that the General should make that person his Secretary of State in case (which it deems very improbable) he should be elected.

Death of Mr. William Welsh.

Monday, Feb. 13, William Welsh, Esq., a brother of John Welsh, our Minister to England, and a life-long friend of our fellow townsman, James Millikin, Esq., suddenly dropped dead while in attendance at a meeting of the board of trade in Philadelphia. The *North American* gives the following brief sketch of his life.

Death, which loves to surprise while wounding could hardly have achieved that double purpose more effectually than it did yesterday in removing Mr. William Welsh in the full flower of an active though advancing life, in the midst of many enterprises of business value as well as of social and moral worth, and while prosecuting numerous pursuits of great current and prospective service to the city and State. He left his office about three o'clock in the afternoon and fell dead while in attendance at a meeting of the Board of Managers of Wills' Hospital, at Eighteenth and Race streets, shortly before four o'clock. Mr. Welsh, a brother of John Welsh, now United States Minister to the Court of St. James, was a son of the late John Welsh, who removed from Delaware to Philadelphia in 1785, and was for many years a leading merchant here. The father was distinguished for probity and ability. In 1834 Samuel and William—who was born in 1806—formed a new firm as commission merchants at No. 50 south wharves; to which John was admitted in 1843. The firm has been one of the most substantial of this port in the West India commission trade since its organization, and has enjoyed a reputation beyond question. Among the many personal enterprises of Mr. William Welsh was the founding of the *North American,* in 1839, not with the idea of personal profit or to advance any political aims, but in order to insure a higher and purer type of journalism. Writing of his connection with the paper as late as 1870, he said in a communication to the Proof-sheet, "the proprietor was abundantly satisfied with the result of the experiment. The original design is now the prevailing sentiment in this community."

It is not possible from the information instantly available to enumerate all of the public concerns with which Mr. Welsh has been at various times connected. He was a leading member of the Episcopal Church in this city, and contributed largely to the erection and maintenance of its hospital. Owing to this prominence in part and in part of his personal character, he was some time since made one of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and approved his selection by great as well as judicious efforts to improve the condition of the Indians. Since 1869 he has been President of the Board of City Trusts. He was one of the Directors of the Insurance Compahy of North America, and also of the American Steamship Company. Politically he was a Republican, and has been earnest in introducting reforms in the party by which its efficiency would be heightened. He was a member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange, and had other associations of a kindred nature, and was largely and actively interested in almost every important charity; and in all the purity of his purposes and the soundness of his judgment were most highly esteemed by those most competent to judge. His social position was the highest.

Last night the sad news was cabled to his brother, Hon. John Welsh, at London. Mr. Welsh was one of the best known laymen in the country of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been for many years a deputy from this city to the general conventions. He was the founder and supporter of the Bishop Potter Memorial House in this city, and one of the givers and supporters of the Indian Mission of the Episcopal Church. He expected to leave the city last evening to attend a meeting in New York to-day. Mr. Welch was for many years a member of St. Luke's Church.

He leaves a reputation for real kindness and practical though unostentatious benevolence that will lessen the loss so far as anything can to his family and immediate friends. He leaves, too, a reputation for intelligent business application, for energy and for care for the interest of the community in their less and larger scope; a reputation for personal probity and high aims in life which, animating the present must inspire the future, and show in all the concerns of life here and through an ever-widening field until our merchantile life assumes the fine proportions Roscoe has delineated in the career of Lorenzo the Magnificent; until private citizenship becomes as efficient for public good as any office and manhood is valued at its real worth. Such citizens as Mr. Welsh are rare in any period and community.

A Judicial Candidate.

As the time is at hand when the people and party organizations seem to be aroused to a sense of their duty, as to the best methods of selecting candidates for office, the indications are that quite a new era is about to dawn on the political horizon, and none but the very best men are to be selected in our State for gubernatorial candidates, including those down to county auditors. Such a move is commendable, and must, of necessity, meet the hearty endorsement of all good citizens who feel the importance of the perpetuity of a Republican form of government. That these views are in perfect harmony with the principles promulgated by the Republican party, no one of honest convictions will deny. This being our platform, it is entirely proper that our party in this judicial, congressional and senatorial district should place a full ticket upon it, including candidates for all county offices.

It is quite apparent to us that the most prominent office to be filled, and the one in which the people of our county are more directly interested, is that of President Judge of our courts. It is an admitted fact that the Republican members of the bar of our judicial district stand above the average in point of legal talent. With this fact in our favor, a failure to place a proper candidate in the field for judge of our courts would be to acknowledge a weakness that would do great injustice to the legal talent of the Republican members of our bar, as well as to the adherents of Republican principles.

With a full determination of placing a judicial candidate in the field whose fealty to our principles is without question, whose character is without blemish, whose ability is preeminent, whose business it has been to *practice* law, whose industry at the bar is a brilliant index to faithful judicial industry, when elevated to the bench, and who would be a judge alike to the whole people—to meet these requirements the Republicans of Centre county have designated our fellow townsman, A. O. Furst, Esq., whose name they will present to the judicial conference with the full assurance that his nomination will be a credit to the party as well as add lustre to the judicial ermine.

Mr. Furst's character and standing in this community are so well established in his favor that he needs no commendation at our hands. If his nomination shall be sanctioned by his election there is no member of the judiciary who would discharge the duties more conscientiously or with more fidelity to the laws and the people. With such men on the bench we have nothing to fear in the way of administering our laws, and if the people know and feel their own interests they will discard dickering candidates and triumphantly elect Austin O. Furst.

More Silver Dollars.

The number who voted for the silver bill, in both Houses of Congress, indicates either that a large majority of that body are extremely stupid or corrupt, or that those who so furiously attack and denounce the measure do not possess all the political wisdom and honesty in the country. We can sympathize with the feeling of those who regard the remonetization of silver as partial repudiation, but we think they are over-hasty—not to say over-wise—in their opinion.

The difference to the holders of our bonds by the passage of this act can be but a trifle, comparatively, in any event. Nor is it necessary that it should make any difference to the nation's creditors. Congress can easily provide for the security of the bondholders, and perhaps it will be wise so to do, and thus put a stop to the howl of those who seem to be bitten with what may be termed silverphobia; and at the same time the country can be supplied with an addition to its circulating medium, which its business and industries unquestionably demand.

We are in favor of maintaining the nation's credit, and of carrying out its obligations to their full extent—in spirit at any rate. There is no question of repudiation necessarily involved in the enactment of the law remonetizing silver and providing for the coinage of an amount which will, we firmly believe, give a new impetus to the business of the country. The opponents of this measure assume, as of course, that there is such repudiation in the scheme, and that the interests of the holders of national bonds are paramount to every other, as though *their* protection was the first—and in this connection almost the sole—duty of Congress and the Government generally.

We believe that if the silver bill becomes a law it will be actually an important step towards resumption, and a most important one. It will go far towards restoring confidence among the people of the country and reviving business interests, and these interests are what should command the chief attention of the Government, rather than the protection of the bondholders, who will certainly be well taken care of.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Loafing Around.

They are sitting around upon barrels and chairs,
Discussing their own and their neighbors' affairs,
And the look of content that is seen on each face
Seems to say, I have found my appropriate place,
Sitting around.

In bar-rooms and groceries calmly they sit
And serenely chew borrowed tobacco, and spit,
While the stories they tell and the jokes that they crack
Show their hearts have grown hard and undoubtedly black
While sitting around.

The "sitter around" is a man of no means,
And his face wouldn't pass for a quart of white beans,
Yet he somehow or other contrives to exist,
And is frequently seen with a glass in his fist—
While sitting around.

The loungers—they toil not, nor yet do they spin,
Unless it be yarns while enjoying their gin;
They are people of leisure, yet often 'tis true,
They allude to the work they're intending to do,
While sitting around.

They've a habit of talking of other men's wives,
As they whittle up sticks with their horn-handled knives.
They're a scaly old set, and wherever you go
You'll find them in groups, or strung out in a row,
Sitting around.

—*San Jose Mercury.*

Our Story Teller.

Divinity and Baked Beans.

"Baked beans be good enough for anyone, Melinda. When your father came courtin' me he set a store by Hannah's famous baked beans, and I allus thought if them hadn't been so nice, I might never have been Mrs. Tibbs after all;" and Mrs. Tibbs smiled a broad smile at her little joke, which quite swept from her face the previous look of vexation.

Not so with her daughter Melinda, who was paring apples, with a very downcast face, as she answered gloomily:

"That was thirty years ago, ma, and times have changed, and Mr. Fairweather isn't coming courtin'. But I do think it's too bad to give him nothing but baked beans when he comes, when you know how Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Johnson will lay themselves out."

Mrs. Tibbs cut off a large slice of pork, letting her knife come down with decision upon the hard wood table.

"If he's going to preach to us, Melinda, I don't want a sermon of soups and fancy crackers. But a good plate of baked beans will make the kind o' sermon for me."

Mr. Fairweather, the young candidate for the Meriton pulpit, was to spend the approaching Sabbath at Deacon Tibb's. As Mrs. Tibbs and Melinda were discussing his next breakfast, he was seated in the cars, with his Greek Testament in his hand, but evidently not in his thoughts. He was thinking of Meriton, and contrasting it with the home he was just leaving. The question in his mind was whether he was fitted to take charge of a strong, powerful but dull church. Evidently the people needed waking up. Could he successfully do it?

Judging by appearance, most decidedly no! For Mr. Fairweather, though quite tall, was slight, with light hair, grayish-blue eyes, and a complexion to which any sudden emotion brought a change of color. As you looked at him more closely, you saw the thin lips closed more firmly together, and the eyes regarded you steadily and squarely, but not forcibly enough for Meriton, would undoubtedly be your decision, as it was mine, when I first met him.

Mr. Fairweather had not gone far in his thoughts, when the cars drew up at the station. He was met, shaken most heartily by the hand, helped into a carriage, and before fairly aroused from his reverie, was drawn easily along over a jolting road by a strong, young bay horse, who carried himself with a sturdy, ringing gait, which suggested any amount of unused power, and, though aparently slow enough, passed over a mile in a very short time. The horse was the first thing that really attracted the minister's attention. It seemed to him very much like the people of Meriton, for both horse and people had considerable in them, but both needed further bringing out. So he broke in upon the ordinary commonplaces, which were being exchanged by saying:

"That is a very powerful horse of yours, Deacon Tibbs."

"Yes, sir," said the deacon, well pleased, "he is, I might say, pretty powerful for one of his breed. He's young yet, only four years, but a pretty average good colt he is."

"I am wanting a good horse," added Mr. Fairweather, "but this, I suppose, is not for sale."

"Well, sir, he isn't; but to be frank with you, sir, I wouldn't sell him to you anyway. You havn't the strength to have him at the other end of the lines, for all he seems to go along easy like."

"I can see his easiness comes from his strength," answered Mr. Fairweather, "and I have seen so many horses and people, too, who seem not to be going to the limit of their ability, that the sight is refreshing to me."

"I am glad you like the colt," responded the deacon, doubtfully. "But don't it show a trifle of familiarity with things of which a minister don't study?"

Mr. Fairweather glanced up quickly. "It seems to me, Deacon Tibbs, that a minister has a right as well as others to enjoy all the beautiful creatures with which his good Master has filled the world."

"Yes, certainly," replied Deacon Tibbs; "I only spoke of it because our last minister used to ride considerable, rather 'more than was befitting a minister, our Meriton folks thought."

Mr. Fairweather had no answer ready to this remark, which had brought him back to his first question. Was he fitted to be a spiritual adviser to the Meriton people? On the very first subject mentioned, he had differed from one of the deacons—and that to him an important subject, for he owed his health in no small measure to his saddle exercise.

The steady, swinging trot quickened perceptibly as a large, white house appeared in sight, until the colt came to a stand-still in front of the wistria-covered door. Deacon Tibbs sprang out, offered his hand to Mr. Fairweather, and then, catching sight of a light blue dress, he called out:

"Here, Melinda, come here and take care of the parson, while I unhitch Paul. My darter, Mr. Fairweather."

At the same time Mr. Fairweather is shaking the small red hand in his thin white one, I will introduce Miss Melinda Tibbs to my readers.

She is a fair specimen of a smart New England girl. She has not naturally a large frame, but as she has never been pinched or stunted, she has grown to a full size. Her face is plump without being fat, her cheeks rosy, and her eyes bright and full of mischief. She seems a personification of good nature, as the young minister thought her, though had he peeped into the kitchen window that morning, as she sat by the little cherry table paring apples, he would have known that even her brightness was eclipsed by clouds. There seemed to me just one quality lacking in her, and that not unimportant, depth. Her rosy lips were tightly pressed together; her brown eyes roved carelessly from thing to thing; she roamed from one subject to another, never stopping to think on any of them. Evidently, if Miss Melinda had any strength of mind or character, she, as well as others, had yet to find it out.

It was a very quiet evening the young minister spent, and feeling tired and embarrassed he went early to bed, to gain what rest he could for the next day's duties. After he had closed his door he was made a confidant in what seemed then to be Melinda's greatest trial.

"It's too bad, pa, but ma wouldn't get anything but baked beans and johnnycake for breakfast, and I don't suppose Mr. Fairweather ever heard of baked beans before."

Mrs. Tibbs's voice chimed in, "It's time he did, then, Melinda; but I agree with you, I don't b'lieve he ever did hear of 'em before; most likely he's been brought up on cake and custard."

"Well, I don't know, Jenny," said Deacon Tibbs, "about the cake and custard, but it's nothin' agen him if he is not over strong."

"He isn't strong," broke in Melinda, "I could beat him easy in a good race, and that's just the reason why I say he should not eat baked beans."

"Just the reason why he should, Melinda," rejoined Mrs. Tibbs.

"Well, that's kind," soliloquized Mr. Fairweather. "I'm glad to know what I'm going to have for breakfast, and as I have heard of baked beans, I'll do my best to prepare for them."

But that proved hard work, for if there was one article of diet he detested more than another, it was baked beans. And the amount he ate of this New England dish was evidently to be the standard by which his abilities as a man and as a preacher were to be judged.

Mr. Fairweather awoke in the morning with a weight of scarcely defined trouble upon him, which for a moment he could not assign to any event past or to come. But when his breakfast, consisting entirely of baked beans, flashed into his head—metaphorically speaking—he laughed and said to himself:

"The Johnnycake will be a comfort—that's one good thing."

As he entered the dining-room he glanced toward the large black pot in front of Deacon Tibbs, but could not see beyond a generous slice of pork nicely browned. The beans were evidently baked by a good cook, a little to moist to suit my taste, I should judge from Mr. Fairweather's description, but not beyond the point to which many good housekeepers aim to bring them.

The young minister did his best, but he found his second piece of Johnnycake—for he took a mouthful of this with every mouthful of beans—rapidly disappearing, while the generous supply of beans on his plate was not perceptibly diminished. The worst of it was that Mrs. Tibbs's eyes were from time to time cast scrutinizingly on his plate. Twice he helped himself to vinegar and pepper, but after all he felt that, in the eyes of the deacon's worthy wife, he had made a bad failure. For when he rose from the table there were some beans left on his plate.

It was more than he could ask that a good sermon should atone for his two misfortunes; of course the Tibbs family would decide that a minister who couldn't eat baked beans and knew a good horse when he saw him, must be a dandified jockey, and not at all the minister for Meriton.

How he got through the rest of the day he could not tell. He tried to preach his best, but at night he lay down with the feeling that some way or other the whole day had been a failure.

It was a surprise to him when he received a unanimous call to the Central church at Meriton. But after he had thoroughly looked at all sides of the question he decided that he might be better fitted for that place than any other. He accepted the call, was installed, and firstly, having no wife to help occupy the parsonage, and secondly, there being no parsonage, he came to board at my house.

After having been in our family a short time, as we sat on the piazza one evening, he said to me rather abruptly:

"Johnson, I wish if it wouldn't trouble your wife too much, you would once in a while give me baked beans."

"No trouble," I answered, "for we always have them every week. Are you fond of them?"

"No," said he mournfully, "I can't eat them, Johnson, but I mean to learn how to."

And then the whole story of his breakfast at Deacon Tibb's came out.

"Please don't think me so foolish," said our minister, "as to imagine that I must eat just what my people dictate, and like all their favorite dishes. I don't feel that way at all, but these baked beans seem an indispensable dish in Meriton households, and Mrs. Tibbs is not the only one who would attribute to daintiness what is really due to taste."

"And how about the race with Miss Melinda?" I asked, laughing.

Mr. Fairweather shook his head. "I'll learn to eat the beans first, Johnson, and then who knows what I might be able to do?"

"Even to drive the colt?"

"Don't speak of the colt, Johnson. It makes me feel insulted some way to see that beautiful animal a common farm drudge. And yet," he added, thoughtfully, "I don't know but good honest work is more honorable than the kind of employment I put my horse to."

"Good honest work might do, but Deacon Tibbs doesn't know how to treat a horse like that."

"That's just the mystery of it, Johnson. However, a horse which has been trained by him has come out as good in disposition as that."

"That is easily accounted for, as the deacon had but little to do with his early education. But he is rapidly spoiling him. Some morning he will wake up to lock the stable door after his steed is stolen."

Our new minister, I soon discovered by the way he handled his own fleet little saddle-horse, was by no means unskillful in horsemanship.

The more intimately I became acquainted with him, the more qualities I discovered in him which others did not seem to dream of.

At the end of the first year of Mr. Fairweather's pastorate, his people had very gradually undergone a great change. There was a little of their unused strength put into use; many societies were startled which were destined to prove of great good; and yet so quietly had all the work been done that each particular enterprise was attributed to some particular person, and the minister obtained very little credit for it.

To Mr. Fairweather's satisfaction, he had learned so far to partake of Meriton's favorite dish, that every Sunday morning he ate his plateful of beans.

To celebrate the anniversary of his coming to Meriton, Deacon Tibbs called over in the afternoon with Paul harnessed in the carryall. Mrs. Tibbs and Melinda were on the back seat, the deacon held the reins, with a broad smile on his genial face, and pointed to the seat beside him with a warm invitation to the minister to occupy it during a ride into the country.

It was the first time he had ridden after Paul since he came up that Saturday night from the station. Deacon Tibbs usually drove the old horse Pansy, and always seemed a little reluctant to have the minister see too many of the colt's fine qualities. They had not driven far before Fairweather saw there had been a great change in Paul; there was the same easiness of gait, but mingled with it, a slight reluctance, an occasional quick start and toss of the head which seemed to come from nervousness. He felt that in some way his spirit had been stamped down, though by no means unsubdued, and he had been fretted and his will so constantly crossed, so teased, that his amiable disposition seemed entirely gone.

"I can't imagine," said the deacon, "what on airth's the matter with Paul; he has hardly paid the time I've spent on him, for he's getting kind o' cross and restive, and's as set as set can be."

He had scarcely finished the words before Paul reared and came to a dead stop. The deacon chirruped. The horse laid his ears back close to his head, and planted his feet firmly and seemed to stiffen into stone.

Deacon Tibbs seized the whip and laid it squarely and fairly on his back. For a second he trembled, and then gave one dash forward and broke into a fearful run.

For the first time the deacon realized Paul's wonderful strength. The power which had so long lain untried came into full play. The ground was passed over with a rapidity incredible, even for a run-away.

Deacon Tibbs' face grew white, the pulling and jerking into which he put his whole strength had not the slightest effect on the horse. His mouth seemed of the same material as the bit.

There was one hope—a high hill was just before them, and surely the horse would draw up and become manageable then.

But with a lightness and ease scarcely credible, he carried them up the hill.

It seemed certain death then. For at the foot of the hill the bridge was up for repairs, and the not overstout rope stretched across the road would surely break like thread before his fury.

Mr. Fairweather, as they neared the top of the hill, took the reins froms the deacon's fingers, and spoke as quietly as possible to the excited horse.

But his voice and his quiet steady pull seemed to have no effect upon Paul. He dashed down the hill at a rapid rate. No, not quite! He was certainly slackening a little. Again, Mr. Fairweather spoke, in tones of authority, but calmly—he pulled harder on the reins.

Paul drew up, and before he quite reached the rope came to a dead stop.

Fairweather sprang from the carriage and went to his head. He was almost startled at the calmness he met in the horse's eye, but there was a look of deliberate anger, which gradually wore away as he caressed him.

The carriage did not prove to be broken at all, but Deacon Tibbs, as well as his wife and daughter, decidedly refused to ride home, and as walking seemed to be out of the question for Mrs. Tibbs—who knows what Miss Melinda might have done?—it was deemed best that Fairweather should ride back on Paul, and drive my horse and carriage out for the three.

He knotted the harness into stirrups, sprang on his back and turned toward the town. Paul had by no means lost his nervous defiance, but this gradually wore away. Fairweather's firm tones seemed much more, or rather pleasantly less effective, than the deacon's whip. And while I was helping him hitch up Bess, he indulged in no stinted praise of the animal he had always so highly admired.

The incident ended agreeably after all.

Mrs. Tibbs refused to take a seat back on the homeward route, for she wanted to be, so she said, where she could jump "in case the critter run." And so the minister and Melinda were seat-mates on the homeward journey. She had but little to say, but her sweet young face gazed from the carriage window with a really thoughtful look.

Mr. Fairweather watched her with curiosity. "I do believe the girl's thinking," he said to himself. "There's something to her after all."

Although my acquaintaince with our new minister dated only a year back, we had been thrown so intimately together that I had already found in him my most valued friend. It was not long after this ride that I began to see that the interest awakened some time before in Matilda Tibbs was gradually deepening. One night I jokingly said to him:

"Oh, by the way, Fairweather, it seems to me it is about time for you to settle down in a home of your own."

"It will be a long time before then, Johnson."

"Need it be?" I answered. "Couldn't you persuade Miss Melinda—"

Fairweather's face flushed. "I don't know what you're thinking about, Johnson. I do feel that Melinda—I can't express it to you and I see you know how it is. The first time I saw her I wished she could be placed in circumstances to bring out what there is in her—"

"Like Paul," I suggested.

"If, indeed, she really has any depth of character. Since then she has occasionally given me some glimpses which encouraged me to think that a wider sphere and larger knowledge—in short, development in every direction—would make her as noble a woman as ever lived."

Fairweather rose abruptly and walked to the window, mechanically crossed back and forth from one end of the room to the other for some time, and then threw himself in a chair by my side.

"What can I do about it, Johnson?"

"I don't know, Reuben," I answered, "unless you take her in hand as you have Paul."

For after the runaway he had hired Paul for a year, sent his saddle-horse back to his father, and henceforth devoted an hour, sometimes more, every day to his new favorite's education. It was a long time before Paul showed any signs of abandoning his suspicious ways and spunkiness. But gradually he found he could trust his new master; day by day he became more willing to do what was asked of him, till there sprung up a perfect confidence between horse and rider. After this Paul never failed him; no matter how hard the task Fairweather required of him, there was never the least sign of reluctance. But still it was all in vain he offered the deacon a high price for his horse. He would not sell him.

I gave my advice most honestly, for I believed that he could mould a character like Melinda's into something true and noble. But he was wiser than I, and I am not sure but Deacon Tibbs and his wife were wiser than either of us, for Mrs. Johnson came home from the next ladies' sewing circle with a piece of news. Melinda Tibbs was going to spend a year with a cousin of her father's in New York City.

As I have no means of following Melinda in her city life, there is but little to write. In Meriton things were all prosperous. A new element seemed to have entered into the people, and a new strength put forth. The question was certainly decided, for all agreed that no fitter minister for the Meriton church than Reuben Fairweather could have been found.

I could see he awaited Melinda's homecoming with no little interest and no little fear.

And when she came, she came very much changed from the girl she left Meriton. In the first place, my wife said she had gained in style—that was very good, but by no means everything. I could see many ways she was toned down, quieted and rendered more pleasing in society. And, secondly, she had gained a more important thing, intellectual culture; her head was full of ideas and thoughts, and on any subject she could converse with ease. And, thirdly, she came home accomplished—her natural taste for music had been encouraged, till she became a musician capable of giving much pleasure to others, while her water-color sketches were by no means devoid of merit.

And yet Fairweather was disappointed. There was still wanting that depth of character of which all her sweetness and accomplishments could not supply their place. Wanting did I write? It were better to say, this was still unrevealed; for a character as beautiful as rare was hidden under this vivacity, which was still to be brought into strong light. * *

Three years from the time my story opened the church bell of Meriton rang out merrily one Thursday morning. There was to be a wedding in the church. In the groom you will easily recognize Fairweather, for he has changed but little; but you would have to look many times before you became quite sure that the bride is really Miss Melinda Tibbs. You surely have not forgotten her smile, and if the brown eyes have grown full of meaning, and the rounded lips beautiful by a more thoughtful expression, she is still—but not long to be—Melinda Tibbs.

As Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather leave the church they drive up in an old carryall to Deacon Tibbs, where the wedding dinner is awaiting. In the most conspicuous place on the table is a large pot of baked beans, of which both groom and bride partake with evident enjoyment.

And Mr. Fairweather, amid considerable laughter, tells the story of how he learned to eat baked beans, while Mrs. Tibbs adds most heartily:

"If you hev changed, Reuben, and I believe you hev since then, you may be sure 'tis all owing to the baked beans you've ate every week. For I allers will stick to it that a man who doesn't eat baked beans isn't just the man fur rale hard word in divinity."

"Then I am ready for anything now," answered Reuben, pleasantly, "judging by the quantity I have eaten of your beans."

After dinner was over and all the good-byes said, as the minister and his wife stepped into the carriage, Deacon Tibbs put a note into his hand. It read:

"Dear Son Reuben: I found out some time since that you had consid'rable grit in you, or I shouldn't have trusted Melindy to you. You like that colt, Paul, and if you'd like, you may have him. I never could do anything with him, and that you may live long and enjoy him, and be blessed abundantly—both you and your wife—is the most sincere and earnest wish of your ob't servant,

SAMUEL TIBBS.

An Army of Ants.

Mr. Belt gives the following graphic account of the excitement caused by a marching column of *Ecitons* in the primeval forests of Nicaragua: "My attention was first called to them by the twittering of some small birds belonging to different species. On approaching, a dense body of the ants, three or four yards wide, and so numerous as to blacken the ground, would be seen moving rapidly in one direction, examing every cranny and underneath every fallen leaf. On the flanks, and in advance of the main body, smaller columns would be pushed out. These smaller columns would generally first flush the cockroaches, grasshoppers and spiders. The pursued insects would rapidly make off, but many, in their confusion and terror, would bound right into the midst of the main body of ants. At first, the grasshopper, when it found itself in the midst of its enemies, would give vigorous leaps, with perhaps two or three of the ants clinging to its legs. Then it would stop a moment to rest, and that moment would be fatal, for the tiny foes would swarm over the prey, and, after a few more ineffectual struggles, it would succumb to its fate, and soon be bitten to pieces and carried off to the rear. The greatest catch of the ants was, however, when they got among some fallen brushwood. The cockroaches, spiders and other insects, instead of running right away, would ascend the fallen branches and remain there, while the host of ants were occupying all the ground beneath. By and by, up would come some of the ants, following every branch, and driving before them their prey to the ends of the small twigs, where nothing remained for them but to leap, and they would alight in the very throng of their foes, with the result of being certainly caught and pulled to pieces."

A Queer Convention of Crows.

This is from a recent issue of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle:* Passengers on the 8:35 train bound south Friday morning looked with wonder upon a flock of about five hundred crows all huddled together on the ice south of Low Point, and about six hundred feet from the shore. They faced each other about half and half, and were so close together that they jostled against each other in hopping about. About ten feet west of them sat a large, bald-headed American eagle perched upon a cake of ice which had been thrown upon the main body of the ice by the action of the wind and tide. It looked as though the eagle had, by common consent, been appointed chairman of the convention, and that something of an important nature was taking place. So intent was this strange convention upon the business in hand that neither the roar of the train nor the shriek of the engine's whistle disturbed it in the least. The sun shone full and bright upon the singular spectacle, and the dignity and solemnity of the presiding officer were remarked by all. On no part of the ice surrounding, for a long distance, could be seen a dead carcass of any kind, nor was there any open water visible in which the crows or eagle could fish. It was perhaps a labor convention, devising ways and means for appeasing immediate hunger. We watched them till the train shot out of sight around a curve, and the chairman was still on the platform, and the members of the convention were still huddled together. It is probable that they were in "executive session" and we shall never know of the cause of the novel gathering.

Doing up Men's Linen.

Some time ago my husband used to complain that his linen collars did not set nicely in front. There was always a fullness which, in the case of standing collars, was particularly trying to a man who felt a good deal of pride in the dressing of his neck, as it spoiled the effect of his cravat, and often left a gap in the display of the collarband of the shirt or a half-inch of bare skin. While talking with a practical shirtmaker one day, he mentioned his annoyance, and inquired if there were any means of relieving it. "Yes," answered the man, "the fault lies with your laundress. While doing up your collars she stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is very pliable, and a good pull will alter a fourteen inch into a fifteen inch collar in the twinkle of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise and not lengthwise, particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A lengthwise pull draw the front of the neckband up somewhere directly under your chin, where it was never meant to go, and of course that spoils the set of your collar. With the front of your neckband an inch too high, and your collar an inch too long, you have a most undesirable combination."

The speaker was right. As soon as my husband ordered the necessary changes to be made in the methods of our laundry, a wonderful difference manifested itself in the appearance of that most important part of his clad anatomy, his neck. Let me commend the shirtmaker's hint to other distressed men.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"What did ye' get?" asked one tramp of the other, who had been into the house after "vittles."

"I got suthin'" was the reply.

"What was it?" eagerly inquired the expectant one.

"A cold shoulder!" bitterly rejoined the other as he tramped on.

A fashionable young man lately presented his sweetheart with a string of pearls. As she hung them joyously about her neck, a cloud came over her brow, and she cried, "Beloved, do not pearls betoken tears?" "Don't fear," was the response; them's imitation."

Frogs were the original greenbacks, and since they first drew breath they have been inflationists.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, ja47t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-72

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

P. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny Street, first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7 15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence, on the corner of High and Allegheny Streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8 23-1y

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

JOHN L. HAMILL, et. al. vs. JAMES B. LYON, et. al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Penn'a, No. 1. No. 401 June Term, 1876. IN EQUITY.

BILL FOR ACC'T & SETTLEMENT OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF *Lyon, Shorb & Co.*

By virtue of a decree of the said Court in the above cause, the undersighned, appointed by the said Court to sell the Real and Personal property of **LYON, SHORB & CO.**, will sell at public outcry on

FRIDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Ward House, in Tyrone, Pa.

1—All the lands attached to Tyrone Forges to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
17 June 1806	207 acres	John Gloninger,	Blair	County	Forge buildings on it.
8 Sept 1808	20	do do	"	"	Mill and Water Power on it.
1 Feb 1794	200	Frederick Lazarus,	"	"	Mountain fossil ore on it.
3 Oct 1784	160	James Harris,	"	"	Adjoins Tyrone.
1 Aug 1766	110	Edward Shippen,	"	"	do do
15 May 1804	318	Elisha Davis,	"	"	do do
2 Sept 1793	402	John Smith,	"	"	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
do do	280	Barney Carr,	"	"	do do do
8 Oct 1784	380	Alexander Hale,	"	"	Bald Eagle Valley land.
do do	200	David Ewing,	"	"	do do do
16 Aug 1824	208	George Anshutz,	"	"	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
1 Feb'y 1794	270	Gill Robbins,	"	"	do do do
2 Sept 1793	390	William Harrison,	"	"	do do do
do do	170	Isaac Jones,	"	"	do do do
3 April 1767	205	Christopher Lems,	"	"	
9 Mar do	232	Augustine Neiser,	"	"	
29 Jan 1794	140	Thomas Hamilton,	"	"	
19 June 1855	242	J. R. Lowrie,	"	"	
14 June do	425	do do	"	"	Lands lying from 1 to 2 miles from Tyrone, growling up in second growth Timber, and capable of being developed into good farms, well watered and unsurpassed for grazing and grass growing.
1 Dec 1784	313	James Craig,	"	"	
20 Oct 1813	205	Elisha Davis,	"	"	
20 Mar 1794	197	Whitson Birdsall,	"	"	
	403	George Anshutz,	"	"	
8 Oct 1784	108	Gavin Hamilton,	"	"	
15 Aug 1828	363	John Gloninger,	"	"	
21 Oct 1813	226	Martin Rahm,	"	"	
18 Jan 1794	100	Thomas Goodfellow,	"	"	
do do	105	David Goodfellow,	"	"	
do do	50	Robert Moore,	"	"	
30 April 1793	400	Samuel Marshall,	"	"	
14 June 1855	300	J. R. Lowrie,	"	"	
do do	325	do do	"	"	Lands lying on the south face of the Allegheny Mountains, and on its summit. Three-fourths of the area is covered with rock oak and yellow pine timber.
13 Mar 1794	400	Polly McEwen,	"	"	
do do	383	Sarah McEwen,	"	"	
do do	554	William and Henry McEwen,	"	"	
2 Sept 1793	350	James Swain,	"	"	
do do	200	Daniel Stroop,	"	"	
do do	200	John Stroop,	"	"	
13 Mar 1794	200	Hannah Turner,	"	"	

Four lots in Ironsville. Palmer lot near Ironsville.

2—All the lands attached to Colerain Forges, situate in Huntingdon county, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
15 Feb 1786	70 acres	Rich'd Ricketts, Samuel Marshall,	Hunt'n	Cou'y	Forge tract.
1 Aug 1766	78	James Webster,	"	"	All Farm land.
3 April 1773	50	William Ingram,	"	"	Old W. O. timber.
8 Aug 1794	120	Martha Russell and Middle & Lower Forge,	"	"	Fine Water Power.
15 Feb 1786	91	Richard Ricketts, John Stonebreaker, part of Forge Farm	"	"	
			"	"	
29 Jan 1794	413	Margaret Speer,	"	"	
do do	395	Alexander Speer,	"	"	On both sides of Tussey
do do	404	Othniel Speer,	"	"	Mountain; well set in good
do do	410	Joseph Welch,	"	"	timber.
do do	408	Hanicle Straw,	"	"	
do do	407	Sarah McCracken,	"	"	
4 June 1762	45	Heister's land,	"	"	Splendid Water Power.
1 Aug 1766	51	Robert McKnight,	"	"	Barrens ore land.
8 April 1803	216	Pine Hill [Penn's Manor,]	Blair	"	Sinking Valley.

3—All the lands attached to Pennsylvania Furnace and the ore rights specified, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.		REMARKS.
25 Sept 1786	873 acres	Adam Bredin and Wm. Kerr,	Hunt'n	Cou'y	
24 Sept 1810	193	David Johnston,	"	"	Kerr and Bredin Ore Bank.
do do	84	John McWilliams,	"	"	
8 June 1808	150	Leonard Hartline,	"	"	
9 Oct 1811	77	John Hostler,	"	"	Hostler Ore Bank.
4 Nov 1801	301	Peter Crispin, N. Gerrard, Jos. Morgan,	"	& Cent.	Furnace and Farm.
1 Aug 1766	89	John Wrye,	"	"	Farm.
do do	11	Scruthers,	"	"	do
do do	12	John Morrison,	"	"	do
do do	21	Bailey Mill Tract,	Centre	"	Grist Mill.
2 Aug 1784	153	Isaac Worrell,	"	"	
6 Sept 1813	382	Samuel Duncan,	"	"	Penn'a Furnace Pipe Ore
3 Aug 1784	65	James Wilson,	"	& Hunt	Bank and Adjoinders.
4 Nov 1801	209	Peter Crispin,	"	"	
28 Feb 1785	109	John Hanna,	"	"	
22 Jan 1829	150	Jos. Barnett, Batman residue,	"	"	
28 Feb 1785	151	Lydia Fowler,	"	"	Whorrel Ore Bank.
6 Jan 1814	218	Jacob Underwood,	"	"	
8 Oct 1784	87	William King,	Centre	"	
26 Aug 1794	103	Levi Hollingsworth and Jos. Barnett,	"	"	Gatesburg Ore Field.
9 Mar 1785	126	Samuel Bryan,	"	"	Lytle Bank do
do do	308	Richard Whitehead,	"	"	Bryan Bank do
6 Sept 1816	91	Jacob Way,	"	"	Bull Bank do
15 Mar 1820	417	Henry Floyd,	"	"	
30 April 1793	217	John McKissick,	"	"	
24 Sept 1792	400	William Lambourn,	"	"	
4 Oct 1827	136	Jacob Pyle,	"	"	
26 June 1792	400¾	Richard Joliff,	"	"	
do do	400¾	James Baker,	"	"	
do do	400¾	J. Petherbridge,	"	"	
do do	400	Benjamin Horner, Sr.,	"	"	
do do	315	Jacob Baker,	"	"	
do do	233	John Baker,	"	"	
do do	100	Robert Ranklin,	"	"	
do do	117	Isaac Buckbee,	"	"	
do do	117	Josiah Lusby,	"	"	
do do	1353	Lots in Liebenthal; parts of survey are in the names of Richard Mosley, H. Manley, Benjamin Horner, Jr., Caleb North, and Isaac Buckbee.	"	"	The lands covered by these surveys, commonly termed "Barrens," are a light loam, sometimes sandy, but generally easily turned into good farms.
22 Jan 1829	135	Joseph Barnett,	"	"	
	176	William Butler and Ed. Miles,	"	"	They are covered with a young growth of thrifty timber, and full of iron ore. The L. C. and S. Creek Railroad traverses many of the surveys and brings all of them into easy access.
27 July 1815	323	John Anderson,	"	"	
21 Nov 1785	130	Jacob Liter,	"	"	
16 Dec 1811	162	George Colmeyer,	"	"	
18 May 1786	200	Joseph Nice and George Nice,	"	"	
29 Jan 1794	402	Ann Lamb,	Hunt'n	"	
do do	402	James Lamb,	"	"	
do do	399	Elizabeth Hamilton,	"	"	
do do	407	Thomas Hamilton,	"	"	
do do	399	Esther Moore,	"	"	
do do	399	Robert Moore,	"	"	
do do	405	Sarah Hastings,	Centre	"	These surveys lie on Tussey Mountain, north and south slopes, and are covered with a fine growth of timber.
do do	409	John Hastings,	"	"	
do do	403	James McCracken,	Hunt'n	"	
do do	398	Daniel Turner,	Centre	"	
do do	400	Hannah Turner,	"	"	
do do	404	James Moore,	"	"	
do do	418	Aaron Levy,	"	"	
do do	404	Thomas Ferguson,	"	"	
17 Aug 1849	388	Alfred B. Cowit,	"	"	
21 Jan 1794	260	James Ash,	Hunt'n	"	These surveys lie on the south side of Tussey Mountain, and are growing up with young timber.
do do	259	William Shannon,	"	"	
do do	370	George Bingham,	"	"	
do do	320	Caldwallader Evans,	"	"	
do do	405	Philip Sickle,	"	"	
2 Nov 1784	369	William Bracken,	Centre	"	
24 Dec 1792	180	Joseph Kuhns,	"	"	Lying on north slope of Brush Mountain; they present four miles of Fossil ore veins.
do do	119	Abraham Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	91	Isaac Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	247	George Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	226	Michael Kuhns,	"	"	
do do	390	Mathias Kuhns,	"	"	

And the ore rights reserved on the following tracts:

9 Mar 1787	427	John Rumberger,	Centre	Coun'y
21 June 1790	324	William Van Fuhl,	"	"
18 May 1786	209	Joseph and George Nice,	"	"
26 June 1792	400	William McKean,	"	"
do do	409	John McKean,	"	"
do do	209	Caleb North,	"	"
do do	209	R. Rankin,	"	"
28 Feb 1785	209	John Hannah,	"	"
1766	50	Joseph Branstetler,	"	"
do	20	Joseph Beck,	Hunt'n	"
8 Oct 1784	150	William King,	Centre	"
9 Mar 1785	115	Samuel Bryan,	"	"

McGlathery Bank. Newtown Bank.

4—All the lands attached to Bald Eagle Furnace in Blair, Centre and Huntingdon counties, and the ore rights held in common with G. and J. H. Shoenberger, situate in Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
8 Oct 1784	300 acres	Samuel Magaw,	Blair County.	Furnace improvements; Mill, Store, Warehouse, Mansion & 300 acres cleared land.
12 Oct 1785	389	John Hoffman,	" "	
3 Aug 1784	225	Ann Massey,	" "	
24 June 1794	52	Joel Harlan,	" "	
24 Aug	120	George Anshutz,	" "	Smooth valley lands, susceptible of high cultivation for farms. Traversed by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
24 Jan 1827	280	Peter Moore,	" "	
24 Aug 1814	187	George Anshutz,	" "	
18 Dec 1784	270	Joseph Downing,	Centre "	
8 Dec 1784	391	Samuel Downing,	" "	
9 Sept 1807	420	Daniel Hoffman,	Blair "	
8 Aug 1824	412	Frances Gardner,	" "	
7 Feb 1862	113	C. Baughman,	" "	
6 July 1795	280	William Barge,	Centre "	
18 Jan 1794	150	John Hover,	" "	
do do	160	John Sherrick,	" "	
do do	100	James Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	400	Jane Craig,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	160	Nathaniel Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	319	Margaret Craig,	" "	
6 July 1795	433	Joseph Dreak,	" "	
do do	200	George Litz,	" "	
6 Dec 1837	336	Elijah Merryman,	" "	These surveys lie on Tussey Mountain, north and south slopes, and are covered with a fine growth of timber.
1 July 1829	150	Andrew Berryhill,	" "	
8 Sept 1794	376	G. F. Alberti,	" "	
do do	211	Nicholas Hammond,	" "	
20 Mar 1854	200	Robert Campbell,	" "	
2 Jan 1854	363	William Addleman,	" "	
14 Jan 1864	40	James Fox,	" "	
13 Mar 1784	150	Thomas Maston,	" "	
do do	159	Richard Whitehead,	" "	
2 July 1792	400	Job Parker,	Hunt'n "	Pennington Ore Tract.
12 Oct 1754	72	Thomas Kerr,	" "	Dorsey & Phillips' Tract.

New Advertisements.

And the ore rights on the following lands of G. and J. H. Shoenberger, held in common and attached to Bald Eagle Furnace and to Huntingdon Furnace.

24 Dec	1792	402	Benjamin West,	Hunt'n	Cou'y	
do	do	397	Stephen Kingston,	"	"	
do	do	400	John Taylor,	"	"	Cale Hollow.
do	do	394	David Stewart,	"	"	
23 July	1766	100	James Armitage,	"	"	
24 Dec	1792	395	John West,	"	"	
do	do	406	Patrick Moore,	"	"	
6 July	1795	560	D. Porter,	"	"	
2 Sept	1793	456	William Stout,	Blair	"	On the summit and north slope of Brush Mountain.
do	do	192	Charles Stout,	"	"	
do	do	234	Robert Stewart,	"	"	
do	do	238	George Stout,	"	"	
do	do	237	Thomas Sutton,	"	"	
do	do	249	Thomas Carr,	"	"	
do	do	401	John Carr,	"	& Cent	
18 May	1786	389	Philip Hevener,	Centre	"	North slope of Brush Mountain, having the Fossil ores for five miles.
do	do	401	Jacob Shuler,	"	"	
		10,638				

5—Sundry parcels of land adjacent to Tyrone and inside the Borough lines of that town, aggregating seventy-two acres, to be sold as one property.

The lands enumerated in the above Schedule, held in fee simple by Lyon, Shorb & Co., aggregate upwards of 40,000 acres, of which 11,000 are rich in Pipe Ores and other Brown Hematites.

The ore rights on lands sold by Lyon, Shorb & Co., but reserved in perpetuity to them, cover 2,695 acres. The ore rights held in connection with G. & J. H. Shoenberger cover 10,400 acres. The fossil ores extend for 11 miles on the North Slope of Brush or Bald Eagle Mountain. Among the lands enumerated are 1,000 acres of farm land cleared and in the highest possible cultivation, divided among four farms, with the best dwellings, barns, &c. There are four Grist Mills driven by permanent and abundant water power, and well located for merchant work on the several railroads. There are 136 Tenant houses on the lands connected with office and store, warehouse buildings, required to carry on the manufacture of Pig Iron at Pennsylvania Furnace and Blooms at Colerain and Tyrone Forges. The machinery and buildings in use at this Furnace and these Forges are considered by their owners as having no superior in the United States for convenient and economical production of Pig Iron and Blooms.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield Railroads pass through a large portion of the lands of Bald Eagle Furnace. The Pennsylvania Railroad traverses many of the lands of Tyrone Forges, and the L. C. & S. C. R. R. taps the ore fields of Pennsylvania Furnace and Huntingdon Furnace ore rights, bringing these immense deposits in direct communication with Tyrone.

Parties wishing to examine these properties before bidding, are invited to call on the undersigned and they will at any time be taken over them and their location shown to them.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money payable on confirmation of sale, and the other half by bond of the purchaser payable in one year, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises purchased.

Partners who may purchase, shall give bond with approved security, payable on demand, with interest, and also mortgage on the premises purchased.

J. R. LOWRIE, Trustee,
WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon County Pa.

8 5t

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven.		3 25 p m
" arr at Renoo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 29
Julian	8 01	9 39
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated. Our Latest Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Waist Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,

GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
27 East Ninth Street, New York.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-1f.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-1f *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

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DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

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By the veteran author, T. S. Authur. The most intense story, with *powerful* arguments and *startling* proofs, ever combined in one volume. The work of Murphy, Reynolds, Inebriate Asylums, Crusade, &c. A marvelous book, *grandly* endorsed by *all temperance authorities.* Sale is rapid. A great chance to coin money. For extra terms, address HUBBARD BROS., publishers, 723 Sansom street, Phila., Pa.

Our Bibles, *just reduced* **25** *per cent.* are selling fast. 7 45

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DARK DRESS GOODS

Especially adapted to WINTER and EARLY SPRING, but serviceable all the year round.

—o—

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Have lately closed out the stocks of numerous Importers, and buying, as usual, with ready cash, have secured many very desirable goods at almost their own prices, and certainly lower in some cases than similar qualities of goods have ever before been sold.

We propose to give to our customers the benefit of our extraordinary opportunities, and have, therefore, marked only such prices on all the goods as will pay us for handling and distributing them. The prices are the same, whether one dress pattern is ordered or a hundred.

ONE LOT BOURETTES, 10 CENTS.
ONE LOT BOURETTES, 12 1-2 CENTS.
ONE LOT BOURETTES, (Wool Filling) 14 CTS.
MOSS SUITINGS, 15 CENTS.

Some special bargains in

ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS.
Real value at the present time, 37½ cents.

MATELASSE BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.
MATELASSE BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.
MATELASSE BEIGE AT 31 CENTS.
These goods are very cheap indeed.

BEIGE MATELASSES, 50 CTS.—Real value, 75 cts.
ONE CASE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
In colors, at 25 cts; former price, 45 cts.
FINE TWILLED BEIGE AT 20 CENTS.
SUPER TWILLED BEIGE AT 25 CENTS.
ONE CASE EXTRA TWILLS,
Dark colors, at 18 cts. Just reduced from 25 cts.
CHOICE STYLES ENGLISH BOURETTES,
At 20 cents, at 25 cents, at 37½ cents.

Orders for every make of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins promptly filled at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

In Spring Chintzes, Percales and Calicoes we are showing an immense assortment, and are already making large sales.

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Samples cheerfully forwarded by return mail, on application.

Attention is specially drawn to the fact that our Mail Order Department is so thoroughly organized that it is believed no other House in the Country is so fully prepared to fill orders satisfactorily and promptly. In every instance we aim to please our correspondent as to secure a permanent customer.

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BY EDWARD H. KNIGHT, A. M.,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;
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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

[From the Scientific American.]

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ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

SOLOMON DERR hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or county. Everything committed to his care will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y

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MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

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I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR OR SHADE by the use of our "*MAGIC TINTS.*"—Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Neckties, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Russia, Turkey and England.

The war between Russia and Turkey has at length reached a point where the speedy end is foreseen though other complications are threatened, and all the European powers appear so excited that it would not be surprising if two or more of them should have each other by the ears before peace is definitely concluded. The result so far is the complete humiliation of Turkey, and might result in driving the Moslem out of Europe entirely, were it not for the interference of other powers. This conclusion was inevitable from the beginning of the war, and might have been foreseen by any careful student of history, and careful observer of the course of events within the last fifty years. It is the result which has generally followed the conflict of a northern with a southern nation. It was as inevitable as the victory of the loyal North over the secession South during the recent war of the rebellion. It was the conflict of a progressive with an effete civilization.

Russia has made her demands upon the conquered nation, and is in a position to enforce them unless they are modified by the intervention of other European powers, which is most probable. The conditions insisted upon by Russia, so far as we are informed, include the enlargement of Bulgaria, and its occupation for two years by Russian troops; a Prince to rule over that country is to be chosen, subject to the sanction of the European powers. Other territory is to be ceded to Montenegro, Roumania and Servia, while a part of Armenia is to go to Russia as payment of war indemnity. These cessions will, it is said, if carried out, nearly extinguish Turkey in Europe. The Dardanelles are to be closed to war vessels, but left free to merchantmen. Turkey is also to surrender four iron clads, and to pay an indemnity of 1,400,000,000 roubles, or about $1,050,000,000, to cover which four important towns, with adjacent territory, are to be ceded. She is also to pay 40,000,000 pounds sterling, about $200,000,000, in bonds, 10,000,000 of roubles to indemnify Russian resident of Constantinople; also to reimburse Russian capital invested in Turkish bonds, and is besides to pay for the maintenance of prisoners of war, and the opening of the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

The effect of this condition of things in England is exciting in the extreme. The war party is in the ascendant just now; a peace meeting in London having been mobbed and several persons injured, while some windows in Mr. Gladstone's house were broken. We are not at all disposed to sympathize with England—or rather with the present British government—upon this occasion. Its policy has been both cowardly and false, as well as supremely selfish, and that the inaugurators and supporters of that policy should be disappointed, defeated and humiliated is rather cause for satisfaction than otherwise. We hope, however, that the good sense of the people of that enlightened nation will be awakened in time to prevent the country being plunged into an unjust and disastrous war.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, Feb. 25, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The citizens of Stormstown were considerably surprised on last Wednesday, the 20th of this month, to see wagons and buggies driven to the house of Rev. George Guyer. But when we saw them carrying in sacks, bags, meat, sausage, &c., then we knew all—it was a donation party, got up by the members of Gray's appointment, unknown to the people of this place. They all put up their teams and staid and took dinner. I was told that one gift was a pair of gloves filled with silver. I did not learn the full particulars, but feel justifiable in saying they had a first-class time. It was when they were carrying in the good things that we thought of the old saying of going a house further and better yourself. I do not think for a moment that the donation party would have bettered themselves by going a house further, but one thing I do know, they would have bettered the writer.

The hard times do not appear to interfere with weddings in this valley as there have been two weddings since I wrote. On February 14, at Port Matilda, by Rev. Haugahaugh, Mr. DeHaven Atley of Ferguson township, to Miss Maggie Corming of Buffalo Run. On the same day, at the M. E. Parsonage in Stormstown, by Rev. Geo. Guyer, Mr. John Eves of Half Moon, to Miss Ella Biddle of Buffalo Run. Unfortunately it rained and I could not attend the wedding, but I was a very prominent person at the serenade.

The most intricate law suit that ever befell mortal man to hear, came off at Fillmore, ten days ago, between Thompsons, Cook, Mitchell & Co., on one side, and Resides, Trestler, Bloom, Rumbarger & Co., on the other side. It was all about a cow. Both parties were headed by a justice, while the constables of both parties stood in the back ground, with their weapons ready for immediate action. From what I could learn Messrs. Thompsons, Cook, Mitchell & Co. were pulling at the horns while the other party had a holt on the tail, each pulling for the cow. Mr. Hastings milked that cow the evening before the suit came off, while on the day of the suit Mr. Keller milked, gently milked, that cow as gracefully as though he was an accomplished milker; but, alas! for the party that had the tail holt. I have often heard of tail holts slipping, but the last I seen of that cow was in the custody of Messrs. Thompsons, Cook, Mitchell & Co., minus a tail.

Of all the butchering by farmers this season, the firm of Mattern Bros. takes the lead; they have killed sixty some hogs this winter; they killed five that dressed 2,200 lbs. Last Wednesday they killed 34; thirty of them was between 9 and 10 months old, and dressed 6,249 lbs., making an average of 208 lbs. They have now salted down 14,000 lbs. of pork, besides what they sold wholesale. Where is the firm that can beat this?

As it appears to be in order to give the township election, I will have to give the full account of the election of Half Moon township. The Democrats, as usual, with a few Republicans, made a fusion ticket, while the Republicans met in convention and nominated a straight-out Republican ticket. The Democrats worked eagerly and untiring throughout the day, and votes were challenged and confusion reigned supreme. When the votes were counted you could see the defeated nominees retiring, with their spirits 20° below zero—although they took up some good men, without their knowledge, who absolutely declined having any thing to do with their ticket. I will give the result of the election, and will mark the fusion candidates with F:

Justice of the Peace—J. H. Griffin, F., 45; Wm. Cole, R., 53. *Constable*—S. Sellers, R., 97. *Assessor*—S. Sellers, R., 65; J. Way, F., 24. *School Directors*—Jos. Braustitler, R., 57; J. N. Noble, R., 59; M. A. Elder, F., 38; Isaiah Beck, F., 39. *Supervisors*—Jno. Wilson, R., 61; D. Mckinney, R., 59; A. T. Gray, F., 39; Joseph Eves, F., 35. *Poor Overseers*—W. L. Wilson, R., 61; Joseph Eves, R., 61; Isaac Beck, F., 36; W. S. Gray, F., 35. *Judge of Election*—W. F. Ayers, R., 59; C. Linn, F., 23. *Inspector*—C. W. Hunter, R., 62; J. Ward, F., 34. *Auditor*—Thomas Roop, R., 61; G. S. Gray, F., 36. *Town Clerk*—R. J. P. Gray, R., 89.

I think by next spring that the township will be solid Republican, and the few Republicans that ring in with the Democrats ought to see by this time that it is useless to elect a fusion ticket in this township. Come back, gentlemen, into the warm embrace of the Republican party, and let the Democrats go it alone. That fusion ticket was easier beat than Miles Mattern's hogs will be.

At Philipsburg, I had the extreme pleasure of taking that prince of landlords, Robert Loyd, by the hand. Mr. Loyd is a landlord and a gentleman of the first sprinkling. Robert says we can swear by the State going Republican this fall, and Robert knows just as much about politics as he does about running a first-class hotel.

Wherever I chance to be I find Democratic candidates as plenty as flies in breeding. Why is it that the whole Court House ring is coming out for re-election? Is it that they think there are no other men in the county fit for the office, or is it so hard for them to let loose of the public teat? They have had their suck. Let loose; there are plenty more that are older and more deserving than the present officials. I hear that Cal Harper is a candidate for Prothonatory. 'Tis true that worthy signed Aaron Williams' name, showing that D. F. Fortney was no defaulter, and I guess he voted once, and if that entitles him to the office I think he should have it by all means. 'Tis true Cal hadn't very much of the cream, but he's had very good skimmed milk. And there's Mr. Shaffer: he has got so use to the cream of the county that he wants to retain it in the family by electing his son to office. Besides there is the present Treasurer, who was elected Treasurer; and now comes the son, whose hair has turned white in the discharge of his duty. But I think the people of Centre county will answer thus:

First the father and then the son,
Would the offices of this county run;
But next fall the people will say
That boy officials are not in play.
Plenty, sufficient, we've had enough
Of such young Democratic stuff.

The editorial on the Auditor's report of the county, in the last REPUBLICAN, was hailed with delight, and is what everyone would like to know—why the commissioners pay interest on bonds, etc. and taxes standing out in tax collectors' hands for years? There is only one reason that the tax-payers of this part of the county can apply, and that is that the commissioners are out for re-election. There is one thing certain, that Half Moon and Patton townships give steady Republican majorities, and neither of the townships has ever presented a candidate for years. But this fell Patton township will present a man for commissioner, and we sincerely hope that the delegates from other townships will support him in the nomination, and I think the people will find a change for the better.

CORPORAL.

The "Great Victory."

UNIONVILLE, Feb. 25, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—According to the *Watchman's* Unionville correspondent, a "great Democratic victory" was achieved here on last Tuesday. They did, indeed, elect a majority of the officers by patrolling the streets from daylight till dark buying Republicans to vote for them, and some other small things, some of which were possible. The evening before the election, and prior to their *own* convention, they stationed a young Democrat, some eleven years of age, near the windows of the school house in which we were holding our caucus, and when the president would announce the successful candidate, the young Democrat would mark it down, thus they had our ticket. But the *real* cause of their success was because three of our men were absent, two at work, and the others forgot there was an election and went away on the mail train. Six of our young men could not vote the borough ticket because they had been off on log jobs at work, and were not home long enough to be entitled to a vote.

That, Mr. Editor, is *why* we did not elect our ticket as usual. However, we did elect our Commonwealth and High Constables, and Overseers of the Poor. They will only have one term in which to enjoy themselves and their big salaries, etc.

The "Bill Wallace of Unionville," spoken of, we don't think much of a "Jeffersonian Democrat." Too much "*Irish World*," "New York *World*," and a multiplicity of other worlds in his library. How would "Coffee Pot" do?

No particular news at this time; will have some next. HONORIS.

School Report.

HALF MOON, Feb. 11, 1878.

Number of scholars enrolled for three months, males, 23, females, 21—total, 44; average attendance during month, males, 20, females, 19—total, 39; average attendance during term till date, males, 20, females, 21—total, 41; per cent. of attendance during month, males, 89, females, 91—average, 90; per cent. of attendance during term till date, males, 80, females, 90—average, 95. The following named scholars have not missed a day during the month: Harry Waite, William Waite, Charles Stevens, George Miess, Vintson Stevens, Harry Lytle, Abednego Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Wilbur Mattern, Ella Waite, Laura Waite, Lourie Bottorf, Emma Bottorf, Sallie Waite, Emma Mattern, Laura Miller. The following named have good report for conduct: Blair Waite, Thomas Way, Vintson Stevens, Wilbur Mattern, William Waite, Alvin Way, Lizzie Waite, Sadie Miller, Emma Mattern, Annie Gray, Sallie Waite, Bella Mattern. The school was visited by the county superintendent, Mr. Meyer, and several teachers, ministers, citizens and others. It ought to be the duty of every citizen to visit their school and encourage them. The school has labored under a great disadvantage on account of the whooping cough.

OTIS W. SMITH,
Teacher.

CENTRE HALL, Feb., 9, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In your comments on the resolutions passed by the Centre county Pomona Grange, in reference to the book compiled by Mr. Maynard, "The Industries of Centre county," you state that he did give space to the agricultural interest;—yes, all of five pages, and in them not a word that an agricultural society or grange exists in the county. But you take exception that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a secret order, and that it is not the duty of the Historians to write it up. Then why note one and not the other? As for instance, Centre Hall. Mr. Maynard has a statement of the Oddfellows and Masonic Lodges, when organized and who have been their officers, but not a word that a grange exists in the village, with seventy members, and several years older, and a better furnished hall than either of the orders mentioned; and why take note of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., at Centre Hall, and not of the Patron's Mutual Insurance Company, located at Bellefonte? But of course the agricultural institutions and granges of the county, as well as their industries and products are, in the minds of some people, only of secondary importance. But such men should not be called Historians.

Respectfully Yours,
LEONARD RHONE.

Letter from Kansas.

LINCOLN CENTRE, Lincoln Co., KS.,
February 21, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The country is full of emigrant wagons—prairie schooners, as they are called here—people are flocking into Kansas from the Eastern States in great numbers. If the rush continues it will not be long before all the desirable land in this portion of the State has been taken up. When I look at the thousand upon thousands of acres of land here, without a stone or a stump in sight, which can be had for from $2 to $4 and $6 an acre, upon five and eleven years time, the wonder is that people do not rush in and avail themselves of the chance of obtaining it, even more rapidly than they are doing. But this Kansas is a great State, and there are millions of acres of the most magnificent land to be had yet. But in a short time most of the desirable land will be taken, and homeseekers will be obliged to rush farther west.

Farmers are preparing the ground to sow Spring wheat. Yesterday the weather was, truly, uncomfortably warm, fires were dispensed with, and every man you saw was in his shirt sleves; dust was flying, and the Spring fever had taken a right smart hold upon us.

Horses and mules are very cheap here.* A real good farm team can be had here (called half ponies) for about $100, cows from $15 to $25, grain of all kinds is quite low at present, and much of it is being fed to stock, which is shipped to Kansas City.

I can look from where I am now writing and see a number of fields that produced 30, 35 and 38 bushels of wheat to the acre last year. There are but few, yes, very few, counties in the State so well watered as this, and timber is plenty enough for all purposes. No fences are needed. The herd law does away with that. All that is necessary to begin farming here is, to get a plow, hitch a team to it, and go to work.

Three emigrant wagons have passed the window since I began this letter, a half hour ago, and still they come, and there is yet room for lots more good people. I hope to see many Centre county people here this season. I receive many letters from them asking for information. If they intend coming west I would advise them to come to this county; it is as rich as any in the State; raises as good, and more, wheat than many other counties; is new, and has a great deal of very fine land not yet taken. YORICK.

Letter from Missouri.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Wright Co., MO.,
February 21, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper, to answer the inquiries of several persons, who have written for information in reference to "Southwest Missouri" in general, and this county in particular.

Wright county is situated in the centre of that portion of the State south of the Missouri river, being the third county from the south line and the fifth from the west line of the State, in what is commonly called Southwest Missouri, a region noted for its climate and healthful tendencies. The surface of the land is diversified by hill and dale, ridge and valley, prairie and bottomland, nearly all of which is capable of cultivation.

The productions of the soil in this county are as varied as the taste and skill of the agriculturist. Corn is the great staple. From fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre is the ordinary yield. Wheat does well in all sections, the yield being from ten to thirty bushels to the acre. Oats do remarkably well. Vegetables of all kinds can be grown successfully. Tame grasses produce an abundance of hay of the best quality. Sugar cane or sorghum, is extensively raised, and produces a very good quality of molasses. Tobacco can be made a very profitable crop, and is successfully grown by the southern element of our county. No country in the world excells this in the quantity and quality of its fruits. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits only require to be planted to insure a constant and abundant crop.

The climate is all that anyone could desire. The winters are short, mild and pleasant, with rarely more than a few inches of snow. The summers are quite as cool and pleasant as in old Centre.

The inhabitants are quiet, law-abiding citizens, but not as energetic and industrious as they might be; though no doubt the advent of a little more eastern "leaven will leaven the whole lump," and cause them to be more enterprising.

Live stock of all kinds does remarkably well here. The woods are covered with a heavy growth of wild grass, which for several months of the year affords excellent pasturage for large numbers of horses, mules, sheep and cattle. Taking everything into consideration, I know of no better country, for rich or poor, than Southwest Missouri; and I would advise anyone contemplating a trip westward to "come and see for themselves" before going further.

I believe I have answered all the questions. Any further information will be cheerfully given if required. Hoping the REPUBLICAN will ever live, and that unbounded prosperity may ever attend all Centre countians, I am truly yours, CENTRE.

Additional Local Matters.

Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, who has been spending a good portion of the winter in Philadelphia, will return home on Friday, March 1st. This will be welcome news to his many friends and patrons in this town. Although he has been away from us and we have lost his valuable services for a time, yet his time has not been spent in pleasure-seeking, but he has been visiting the various hospitals where he could see and assist in alleviating human misery and suffering in all the various forms in which it is there presented. This cannot fail to improve his skill, and perfect him in a thorough knowledge of his profession. He will therefore return to us with a riper experience, a more complete skill to enable him to do battle against the various ills which aflict mankind. Dr. Hayes has been considered in the past as one of our very best physicians, and this more perfect knowledge which he will now employ in his life work will make him one of the best in our town, county or State.

Mr. R. M. Bailey, of Tyrone, visited Bellefonte last week to try a telephone between the two places. Quite a number of our citizens were at the telegraph office to see the machine work. Conversation was carried on between the two places with considerable ease, when we consider that the distance is thirty-three miles. The idea of transmitting the human voice so great a distance, to be understood intelligently, is truly wonderful. There was some interruption to the perfect working of the telephone, owing to the close proximity of the wire to other wires and batteries. The clicking of the telegraph battery at Tyrone could be distinctly heard. This and other causes sometimes prevented the perfect working of the telephone. We understand that Mr. Bailey will make another trial of his instrument under more favorable circumstances.

Greenback Meeting.

A meeting will be held in the Court House on Friday, March 1st, to regulate our county organizations, and to elect delegates throughout the county for the State convention. All citizens feeling an interest in a movement for the uplifting of productive Labor, and the suppression of the *power of non-productive capital*, and to more permanently equalize and control labor and capital, are earnestly requested to be present, and not neglect to bring those along, who are desirous to attend, when they have an opportunity to give them a ride.—[*Advertisement.*]

COMMITTEE.

The Democracy resort to any means to defeat a Republican candidate for office. This assertion was exemplified in the west ward by their declarations against William Long, the Republican candidate for Ward Assessor, that he couldn't write a legible hand. We are glad to know that the alegation was a base fabrication, although it aided them to a certain extent in defeating him. Mr. Long is an industrious workman, a gentleman and a good pensman, which is more than we can say for those who circulated the falsehood.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Logan Fire Company upon the death of Thomas Mallory, who died at his father's residence, in Bellefonte, February 19, in the 25th year of his earth life.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His all-wise providence, has taken from our midst our friend and fellow-member, T. Mallory, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we lose a valued friend and active worker, and a highly intelligent and moral young man.

Resolved, That the Hose House be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in at least two of the county papers, a copy be inserted in the minutes of the company, and a copy presented to the bereaved wife and parents.

D. FLACK,
E. KABELLA, } Committee.
E. POWERS,

Public Sales.

Feb. 28—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 6.—By Aaron Thomas, on farm of William Whitnor, four miles west of Bellefonte, on Buffalo Run, horses, colts, cows, young cattle, mower and reaper combined, wagons and other farming implements.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

March 19.—One-half mile east of Pine Grove Mills, by J. S. Krape, horses, colts, young cattle, sheep, pigs, mower and reaper, potatoes, hay and other things too numerous to mention.

Going West.

A through car from stations on Bald Eagle Valley railroad for Kansas and the West, via. Chicago, March 12, 1878. Low rates of fare with 150 pounds of baggage to each full ticket. Apply, on or before March 6, 1878, to

WM. SHORLIDGE, Ag't,
A. T. & S. Fe R. R., Bellefonte Pa.

The Hublersburg concert committee sent us notice of their grand concert of last week the 23d. *Too late, too late.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Washington's Birthday Number of the Sunday School Times.

It is but once in a lifetime that a President of the United States writes for a newspaper; but President Hayes has taken such an interest in the Washington's Birthday number of The Sunday School Times, of Philadelphia, that he contributes to it a special message to the youth of the country, on the example of Washington. All the governors of the original thirteen States also proffer timely counsel to the young of America, and their parents and teachers. These representatives of the "old thirteen" are Governors Prescott of New Hampshire, Rice of Massachusetts, Van Zandt of Rhode Island, Hubbard of Connecticut, Robinson of New York, McClellan of New Jersey, Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Cochran of Delaware, Carroll of Maryland, Holliday of Virginia, Vance of North Carolina, Hampton of South Carolina, and Colquitt of Georgia. Some of the governors write at considerable length; but besides their contributions the number contains articles, emphazing various aspects of Washington's life, character, and example, by Joseph Cook, Edward Eggleston, and Rev. Dr. Richard Newton. Charles Dudley Warner compares Washington with Rameses II.; Dr. Benson J. Lossing describes all his headquarters in his various campaigns; and President G. W. C. Lee, of Washington and Lee University, includes in his article an unpublished letter on education, written by Washington himself. The two fine poems of the number are by William Cullen Bryant and Paul H. Hayne, representing the North and the South. The usual weekly helps to the Sunday-school lesson fill five additional pages.

Harper's Magazine for March, 1878.

Harper's Magazine for March offers even stronger attractions in its reading matter than in its many beautiful illustrations. In the field of fiction this periodical stands easily first with serial stories from two such novelists as William Black and Thomas Hardy. Miss Constance F. Woolson contributes a very humorous short story entitled "Morganatic Matches." The scene is laid in Ohio at the time of Morgan's raid, and two situations in the story are the motives of some remarkably fine illustrations by Reinhart. Another short story, "Squire Paine's Conversion," is one of Rose Terry Cooke's sharpest delineations of New England life.

The number opens with an attractive illustrated paper by Martha J. Lamb, which, under the title of "State and Society in Washington," gives a great deal of novel information about the State Department, and furnishes a picturesque review of social life in the National Capital. It would be difficult to say which is the more interesting—the curiosities among the national archives or the piquant details of Washington life and manners. Among the illustrations is an excellent portrait of George Bancroft, the historian; also, there is a portrait of the oldest office-holder in Washington.

Turning from society to nature, we have, in Mr. Edward Abbott's "Grand Manan and Quoddy Bay," a striking descriptive paper, with some very effective pictures by Bricher.

An important series of illustrated papers on old Flemish masters is begun in this number—the first paper being about Quentin Matsys, the famous "blacksmith" painter of Antwerp.

Household Art is represented by an interesting paper on "Fret-sawing and Wood-carving," by Julius Wilcox, with seventeen exquisite engravings.

A picturesque feature peculiar to our American educational institutions is treated in C. F. Thwing's paper on "Summer Schools," with eleven illustrations.

R. H. Stoddard contributes a very dramatic poem, "In Alsatia," the scene being laid in a quarter of London known by that name. The poem is illustrated by Fredericks.

A remarkable and exceedingly interesting paper is contributed by B. Phillips, based on a collection of thirty-three unpublished letters of Washington. Some of these letters are of historical importance, and they all throw a new light upon the most prominent figure in American history.

"A Glimpse at Some of our Charities" is concluded in this number, with a review of the associated efforts that are being made for the employment, education and protection of women.

Anna C. Brackett, in a brief paper, entitled "A Triad of Superstition," vigorously attacks some veteran maxims about early rising, Satanic work for idle hands, and the value of memory.

Charlotte Adams, the author of "Christmas in Venice" in the January number, contributes an equally picturesque article on "Venetian Tapestries."

The editorial departments are full of timely and valuable information, including a capital Editor's Drawer.

NEW YORK.

Pius IX—Honors to his Memory—Abduction of a Banker—The Ætna Life—Troubles of the Rich—4,000,000 Valentines—Cannibalism at Sea—The "Congress of Beatty."

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The death of the Pope continues to receive the most interested attention. The memorial services, which in all the Catholic churches are still being held with great pomp and circumstance, are crowded with the faithful, while not a few of the more liberal Protestants have referred to the dead Pontiff from their pulpits kindly and respectfully. Quite a number of Catholic merchants throughout the city have draped the front of their stores, and Barclay street, which is the centre of Catholic publishing and church ornament selling, has quite a depressing and furneral aspect. The one American Cardinal, McCloskey, is now enroute for Rome, where he will cast his vote for the next occupant of St. Peter's chair. In the early part of 1870 I spent some time in Rome, and saw the Pope quite often. He had not then succumbed to the infirmities which in his latest years kept him almost constantly a prisoner in his palace, nor had the shadow of temporal power, in which he gloried, been entirely taken from him; and the progress of his sumptuous coach through the streets of Rome was always amid the cheers or kneeling salutations of a populace which only a few months later were to welcome the entrance and the sway of Victor Emmanuel. To add to the Papal glories at that time, the Ecumenical Council, the result of whose deliberations was that firebrand dogma of infallibility, was sitting in one of the aisles of St. Peter's, and was daily the admiration of the vast throngs that collected to witness the imposing procession of red-gowned cardinals passing to or from their solemn and secret session. I was much impressed with the serene and smiling face of the venenerable man whose hand was always raised in benediction as he passed, and cannot wonder at the affectionate respect with which the Catholic Church regards his memory.

One of the oddest incidents of the week was the abduction of Henry Clews, the well-known bankers of this city, who went through bankruptcy a couple of years ago, and presumably made some enemies thereby. The perpetrators of this bold outrage are not positively known, for, strangely enough, Mr. Clews is very reticent, and will not throw any light on the mysterious occurrence. From all that can be learned it appears that it was the intention of Mr. Clews' captors to get him away from the city and conceal him for the purpose of exorting money from himself or his friends. They were so far successful as to get him to the Grand Central Depot, where detectives, who had been hastily put on their track, found and rescued the distinguished victim.

The new statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is out, and goes far toward justifying the growing opinion that it is the strongest life company in America. The fact that two or three others have larger gross assets is quite immaterial; for, other things being equal, that company is the best for policy holders whose surplus bears the largest ratio to its assets. The Ætna, I believe, occupies this enviable position, having, by the severest standard, over four and a third millions of surplus in a little over twenty-four millions of assets. But other things are *not* equal, by any manner of means. While some other Connecticut companies have developed a weakness sufficiently alarming to cause the legislature to appoint a commission to make, at expense of the State, a thorough inquisition into life insurance throughout Connecticut, the Ætna has passed through this ordeal in a manner to elicit a long commendatory to report from the commission, the gist of which is contained in one sentence, which says: that "it is not only solvent, but financially sound, and is under the management of officers and directors of large experience, sound judgement, and unblemished character. We believe without doubt that it is entitled to the entire confidence of policyholders and the public."

It may interest any policyholders of the Security Insurance Company, under whose eyes this letter may come, to learn that its ex-president, Case, who was lately sentenced to State's Prison, has obtained a new trial and is at large on the bail. As such things go it is very doubtful whether he ever sees inside of a prison cell again.

What *is* a man to do with his money? I don't ask this on my own account—in fact it is extremely seldom that a newspaper man has any difficulty in answering the question so far as his own personal income is concerned—but only on general principles. If he puts it in a bank the bank bursts. If he buys real estate the chances are that he will soon be glad to give the property away for the taxes. If he invests in railroad bonds he is apt to have the pleasure of watching them sink gracefully down to one or two degrees below zero. If in despair he finally puts his wealth into currency, and then, like Mr. J. Raymond of Staten Island, hides it away to the amount of $5,000 in his garret beyond the reach or the suspicion of burglars, chuckling the while over having got the best of the rascally banks and the tax collector—even then he must not feel too happy, for he may yet awake up some early morning, as did the Mr. Raymond aforesaid on Sunday last, just in time to escape with a whole skin (and very little else) from a conflagration which wipes out his home and his treasure. My question is thus seen to be a knotty one, and one which by its very difficulties ought perhaps to reconcile us poor folks to our lot.

St. Valentine's day is a day of sorrow and strong language to the prosaic and hard-worked New York letter carrier. To him cupids and sweet missives stand only as so many extra ounces of weight, and so many extra bell pulls, and stair climbings. He does not therefore, gush much over this time-honored observance. The clerks in the post-office say that the number sent through the mail this year is much smaller than in years past. The manufacturers on the other hand claim that their business has been remarkably good. Two houses in this city have turned out this season nearly 30,000 gross, or over 4,000,000 valentines, ranging in price from a fraction of a cent to forty dollars. It is evident that the fool-killer has not been attending to business as he ought.

Since the wreck of the whaler "Essex" years ago there has been no authenticated story of starvation and cannibalism told by the survivors of a marine disaster such as is related by a few sailors who have just arrived in this port, on a vessel which on Jan. 31st picked them up from the wreck of the schooner "Steadman," which put out of Charleston, S. C, on Dec. 17th. The ill-fated vessel was driven about by gales, which set in at the commencement of her voyage, till she was disabled and lost her boats, so that there was no possible chance for the crew of seven men to escape from the helpless hull. After days of drifting the provisions gave out and no sail hove in sight. There was fresh water on board which kept all hands alive for a few days. Then three died and the four survivors continued in their horrible suffering until they went mad from starvation. A quarrel ensued, during which one of their number, a mulatto, was shot dead, whereupon the survivors fell upon him and made a hideous meal from his remains. The details of the story are too terrible to reproduce. The captain of the vessel which at length rescued the famishing wretches, says that when he took them on board, they were barely able to walk or speak. The latter are not allowed to leave the boat that brought them here until it is determined what legal action if any, shall be taken in the matter.

Among the amusements of the hour I don't know of anything else so worthy of notice on account of novelty and unique attraction as the "Congress of Beauty and Culture," which some enterprising genius announces to be held at Gilmore's Garden. The promoter of this affair, emulous of the success of the various baby shows, cat shows, dog shows, poultry shows, and the like, with which we have been favored lately, conceived the idea of outshining them all. So he advertised in the papers for 1,000 beautiful young ladies to meet for a certain number of days at the locality named and compete for some thousands of dollars which he announced would be distributed at the close of the "Congress" among the fortunate damsels whom the visiting public should be adjudge to be preeminently lovely. The result was a collection of some fifty or sixty forlorn looking young women, a rowdy crowd of visitors, and a general melee, in which the "Congress of Beauty and Culture" sank presumably to rise no more.

RADIX.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, '78.

The Bland silver bill as modified and passed by the Senate last Saturday at 5 o'clock, A. M., after an all night struggle by a vote of 48 to 21, was reached yesterday in the House, after a most determined opposition on the part of those favoring the exclusive gold standard reinforced by the inflationists proper, who as a rule would about as ready submit to demonetization as to vote for the bill with the features most favorable to their purposes, emasculated by the Senate. But the moderate men of both sides favored the bill in its present shape, particularly the silver Republicans. Some too, heretofore identified with the extreme silver men, also voted for the bill preferring it as the most liberal concession they were likely to get to nothing at all. I presume that some wholly opposed to remonetization, voted to concur, lest by defeating the measure they might inadvertently be aiding the passage of one much more objectionable. A large number of brief speeches were during the hour permitted for debate, the disposition to stand square on the record manifesting itself precisely as it did in the Senate during the few hours after the close of the morning hour Friday up to the supreme moment Saturday morning that brought victory and defeat to the opposing sides which had battled for months over the matter. Hewitt,s motion to table the bill was rejected by 204 to 72. Separate votes on each Senate amendment was insisted upon. That striking out the free coinage feature was concurred in by a vote of 203 to 71; that providing for an international convention was accepted by ayes 195 to nayes 71. There was no division on the vote concurring in the issue of certificates for coin, and after its adoption the final vote was had the nays being comparatively few.

The convention of the Export trade interest met in the city Tuesday and adjourned Wednesday *sine die* to wait on the President in a body. 20 States and Territories were represented, including this district. The discussions were earnest and very interesting many of them displaying a perfect familiarity with the commercial and industrial history of the country running away back in Colonial times. The sentiment was proven overwhelmingly in favor of protection, subsidy to American ships, and such legislation as is necessary to exclude foreign built bottoms from participating in our coast wise and foreign carrying trade by separate votes after full discussion. It was a meeting of wide-awake men, representing millions of capital, and vitally interested in the revival of business; and legislation can hardly fail to be more or less influenced by their presence here in their representatives capacity. The National Agricultural Convention of the Grangers met here the same day, and after a day and evening session, adjourned without date. The attendance was large and the discussion spirited, taking a wide range. The resolutions adopted the first day, favoring the ownership of the principal railway lines by government; additional endowment funds for the Colleges of agricultural mechanic arts authorized by Congressional acts of 1862; favoring the establishment of other "Experiment Stations" in the States, and condemning further distribution of public lands to railroads, seemed expressive of the sentiment of nine-tenths of the delegates present.

The several collisions occurring last and the present week between the congressional representations of the Tilden and anti-Tilden wings of Democracy, have been patched up as well as possible; but all the indications show that organization to be undermined with explosives of the most terrible power, and which may prove too formidable to be resisted, even by the adhesive power of the hope of public plunder. Hewitt's public statements have been contradicted in quite as public a manner by several of the "erring brothers." Since the Credit Mobilier scandal of a few years ago, a more shameless revelation of crookedness and evidently corrupt motives on a somewhat smaller scale, has not been made than by the developments of the Polk case

But it is seemingly no more discreditable to him than to many Democratic members of Congress who seem to have abetted or winked at these violations of the letter and spirit of the laws.

The portraits drawn by J. Madison Wells in Tuesday's New York *Times* of those concerned in the arrest and conviction of the members of the Board, will not tend to soften Republican resentments toward the perfidious Southern or Northern Democrats who have encouraged this prosecution or those who continue to conciliate by throwing to the prosecutors the safe of official favors.

LEO.

This great country is filled with people who are suffering from consumption, in some of its various stages, and others who have symptoms which point unmistakably toward the same disease. All appreciate the need of prompt relief. To whom shall they apply for advice? We would suggest that nearly every town has a responsible dealer in medicines, who, while furnishing the different remedies to his customers, learns by the reports of their experience what is most to be relied upon. Now, although Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is sold on its merits—no cure, no pay—and 10 cent trial bottles furnished, we wish to submit the case to the 6,000 honorable gentlemen who are selling this medicine throughout the United States. Enquire of them. If they don't pronounce unqualifiedly in its favor, don't try it. Below is a sample of their testimony:

"We have by actual count over forty different preparations for coughs, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

CARPENTER & BARRELL,
Albion, New York."

Sold by L. B. Rankin. 10-4-6t

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $375 only $105. Paper free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 9 4t

IF YOU Want a Farm or Home, with independence and plenty in your old age.
THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.
IS THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.
LANDS IN KANSAS.
Circular with Map, giving full information, *free*. Address A. S. Johnson, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Ks. 9 4t

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G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 9 4t

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By the *gifted* authors, Dr. L. P. BROCKET, and Hon. P. C. BLISS. The *complete* and *thrilling* history of the *fall* of an *Empire*, after 300 *years* of *bitter* strife. *Graphic* descriptions of *terrible battles*, exciting *all Europe*. *Positively* the *ablest* and *cheapest* work only $250, but *splendidly illustrated*. *Grandest* chance to *coin money* now offered. For full particulars, address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St. Phila., Pa. 9 4t

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st, 1878. DR.		
To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To cash received of county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S. lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash rec'd from Treasurer sales U. S. lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last years balance	2,790 53	
To com. note rec'd for bal.	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	$116,716 55
Jan. 1, 1878 CR.		
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$ 4,790 53	
By warrants paid	55877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	51709 50	
By exonerations and commissions	2328 68	
By salary	2000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	116,716 55
By bal. due Treasurer at sett		1,199 08

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer Centre county, in account with Commonwealth of Penn.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To balance due State, Jan. 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3190 73	9,806 61
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4682 08	
By State Treasurers receipts	3080 17	
By exonerations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas. commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas	1862 43	9806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	59 38
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transf'd to county account	14 06	59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [Seal]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.13, services $679.50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65.09, services 655.50	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.31, services 442.50	446 81	
H. Beck commissioner's clerk	600 00	2448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno. Rishel services	15 38	
H. Keller services	21 34	
H. Beck clerk to com	35 00	109 40

County Auditors.

Wm. McFarland services	30 00	
A. J. Griest services	30 00	
Jos. Gilliland services	30 00	
C. L. Buffington as clerk	30 00	120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore, on jail contract	483 73	
Wilkey & Parsons, building walk C H	22 75	
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75	
Wm Eckley, lumber for C H	6 40	
E H Carr, hauling lumber for C H	1 60	
T E Lyman, spouting C H	10 50	
B & S S R R Co, lumber walk at C H	10 63	
J H Fellenbaum, repairing at jail	14 75	
J J Reynolds & Son, range at jail	167 30	
Jno Brachbill, wall paper &c., at jail	82 61	
John McDermott, paving jail	6 50	
W S Galbraith, work on range at jail	5 64	
H A Williams, painting and repairing at jail	147 00	
J & J Harris, bill paints H ware &c., at jail	129 62	
G W Tate, architect at jail	140 00	
M W Cowdrick, work at jail	5 40	
John McDermott, cess pool contract	146 98	
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45	
W Twitmire, repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50	
T A Hicks & Bro, hardware for jail	1 64	
T I Lee, repairing lock at jail	1 25	1475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5815 46	
Commonwealth costs	3311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 week	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
" janitor balance 1876, 275.00, janitor services 1877, 350.00	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64	
A Williams bal. due at sett 1876 114.09, prothonotary costs 1877 261.63	375 72	
L W Munson, court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning jurors	450 00	12022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	$ 129 64	
Robt McKnight, gas bills for Court House and jail	443 05	
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills for court house and jail	965 91	
J H Dobbins, medical services	100 00	
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00	
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	450 32	
Insane as ylum (Danville) keeping insane	1732 25	
Assessors pay	2158 25	
Road views	729 90	
Election expenses	1964 73	
Refunding U S lands	21 11	
Refunding taxes overpaid	166 79	
Insurance on public buildings	394 00	
Bridge views	101 50	
Sam'l Brugger Engr at bridges &c	431 13	
J D Spering bridge Curtins	845 00	
" " bill Howard	100 00	
" swearing viewers	1 50	
Miles Zimmerman Karthans bridge	1090 00	
H D Yerger bal. Julian bridge	1 01	
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	5 00	
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	459 00	
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	1664 00	
Murray Dougal & Co, Howard bridge	2700 00	
H C Holter painting Howard bridge	8 32	
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c., for Howard bridge	27 26	
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69.87, and floor 20.00	89 87	
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	8 31	
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge	31 72	
J & J Harris bill paints &c., for bridge	7 90	
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	2 00	
Constables pay	408 79	
Real estate paid for property at sale	425 00	
Premium on collections	20 00	
C M Bower commission on collection	88 30	
Commissioners notes paid	6305 00	
Interest paid on notes and bonds	2904 85	
Commissions on lunacy	55 00	
Scalp premiums	773 55	
Teachers Institute	145 34	
Inquests on dead bodies	58 21	
Road damages paid	180 00	
L W Munson bal. 1876, 1330.00 on account 3174.00	4504 11	
C M Bower salary as comr's. atty	75 00	
H Y Stitzer stationery	26 57	
Freight bills paid	7 84	
Meals for jurors pd to sundries	65 50	
Jos Devling bal. on Co. line & drafts	7 00	
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85	
Harper Bro. clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25	
Lyon & Co. clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80	
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00	
A Williams judgment docket	24 50	
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00	
Kay Bros. hand seal jury com	3 50	
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60	
T A Hicks & Bros. hardware C H	1 40	
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50	
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00	
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H	26 85	
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90	
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50	
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool	46 82	
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	2 75	
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	9 25	
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	8 85	
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	2 25	
H Hoffman repairing at jail	4 60	
Alex Green cleaning cells	1 50	
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	50 00	
Jno T Johnson postage, &c	25 24	
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	13 65	
Bond & Co. chairs treas. and comss. office	17 72	
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	40 00	
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners	20 40	
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	164 60	
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c., jail	31 50	
A Williams appearance docket, &c	54 50	
Jas OBryan repairing chairs C H	1 50	
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	5 25	
T J Lee putting lock on office door	35	
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	3 80	
E Joseph & Bro. carpet hall at jail	28 42	
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	19 80	
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	7 00	
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	1 50	
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	22 90	
F P Musser making duplicate	36 00	
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	1 05	
L Willard cleaning flues C H	3 50	
Jas Harris & Co. hardware C H	3 85	
F F Adams for chairs C H	2 40	
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	3 50	
Water tax	127 50	
F Deshner keys for coal house	50	
D M Glenn & Co. ice for C H	1 55	
Jacob Sehrom binding mattings	1 00	
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	52 87	
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	13 92	
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	2 00	
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	4 51	
Dan'l Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	4 50	
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	1 25	
O Kassler repairing assess books	35	
Harper Bros covering for desks	3 25	
B Galbraith crying U S land sales	5 00	
Wm Mann blank books	36 00	
B M Need guide books for offices	2 00	
Alexander & Bower fees on 181 Nat. bank case	25 00	
S M Winters house holding appeals	5 00	
M Hubler bill holding appeals	3 50	
D A Musser on acct. bal. due 1876	279 58	
D A Musser orders for state tax	797 17	
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	363 50	
Orders of former years paid	33 49	
Total		$38406 57

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek bal. due 1876, 184.60 printing 1877, 285.25	$469 85	
E T Tuten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal. due 1876, 31.00 printing 1877, 220.35	251 35	
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81	
Bender & Beck printing 1877	13 50	
F L Hutter printing 1877	192 81	1296 67
Total expenditures		$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct.	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct.	425 39	1029 73

L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

January 7, 1878 DR.		
To jury fees rec'd	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5.00 G Breon 200.00, W. Wagner 25.00, J Rishel 20.00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93
CR.		
By boarding prisoners	$1542 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertizing poor house elec. proc	550 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt. paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt. paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt. paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By receiving fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal. due Sheriff Munson at settlement		$622 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE CO. } ss.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Township offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, *Clerk*,

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.		
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	349 66
1872.		
Jno Ward, Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb, Liberty	14 52	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	596 28
1873.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Dan'l Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	783 25
1874.		
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31	
D Lohr, Benner	223 52	
F Carson, Burnside	37 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	2981 14
1875.		
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 08	
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	188 76	
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18	
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	163 93	
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	2781 09
1876.		
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefonte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 596	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	183 79	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
¶H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	229 78	
*Jno Kettner, Haines	251 84	
J T Stewart, Harris?	310 11	
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73	
Jno A Stover, Liberty	374 07	
D Harter, Marion	687 90	
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale, Rush	159 81	
Jno Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	112 14	
Jno H Beck, Walker	444 50	5729 66
1877.		
Jno Kichline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66	
H C Holter, Howard boro	297 87	
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	259 59	
W H Fry, Ferguson	3033 69	
F D Hosteman, Gregg	2892 72	
J H Wile, Haines	2354 64	
Jno Myers, Harris	1892 12	
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	865 35	
D Robb, Liberty	863 28	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris, Miles	1603 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 24	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2251 25	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	232 47	
J T Dunkle, Walker	2345 12	
W H Williams, Worth	300 39	40170 50
Total outstanding taxes		$57391 58

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.		
To notes and bonds outstanding	$82092 87	
To bal. due D A Musser, Treas. at sett	1199 08	
To bal. due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal. due A Gregg, Comr. at sett	58	
To bal. due J N Hall, Comr. at sett	25 34	
To bal. due H A Mingle, Comr. at settlement	81 81	
To bal. due A Moore on contract	7 50	84029 86
Jan. 1, 1878. CR.		
By notes of sundry persons	2660 81	
By amt. on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	57391 58	
By amt. due from townships and boro. for keeping insane as below:		
Spring twpt	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Partrage estate	70 00	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48
By U S land tax outstanding	5600 00	
By bal. due from Clearfield county	85 00	
Balance	11533 25	84029 86
To bal. due by county	$11533 25	

STOCKBRIDGE
MANURES
Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S
HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,
Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also
Agricultural Chemicals.
W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 Park Place - - - New York.
43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

A FIRST-CLASS
Business Chance!
Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store
FOR SALE!
Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.
10 7 tf

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.
E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

NOTICE.—An election for managers of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., in Bellefonte on Monday, the 4th day of March, at 10 A. M.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.
10 7 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
5-6t Administrator.
Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

NOTICE.—An election for managers of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 4th day of March, at 10 A. M.
WM. P. WILSON,
10 7 3t Secretary.

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Grange Matters.

The following communication from our friend Leonard Rhone, Esq., is taken from the *Farmers' Friend*, known as the Grangers' organ. Although somewhat lengthy, it has a local bearing, and we reproduce it entire, that the uninitiated may become somewhat informed in Grange matters of our county so far as such proceedings are published. It would have given us much pleasure to have published this communication from Mr. Rhone's manuscript, but inasmuch as he did not see proper to furnish it to us, we take it from the *Friend*.

It occurs to us that some one complained about a notice of the Patrons of Husbandry organization not having appeared in the History of Centre County. We now feel that the gentlemen at the head of the organization are certainly more or less responsible for the omission, and as a proof of this, we refer to the fact that when outsiders desire information that is publishable concerning the Grangers of Centre county they must go to foreign journals to get it, instead of to the local papers.

While this communication does not give us much light on farm topics, it does inform us of the social relations existing in the organization. Acquaintance and sociability are the first steps to mutual advancement, which now give the Grangers advantages over the ordinary farmer, so far as the promulgation of farm knowledge and mutual co-operation are concerned. While we are not prepared to say that the Grange organization is the best method that can be devised for the advancement of farm interests, we feel quite sure that so far it has stimulated many sluggish farmers to wake up to a sense of their duty in their own behalf. It would seem that an organization which included *all* farmers would be calculated to accomplish the greatest good. The Grangers may accomplish this. As all do not see alike we will await the result. The following is Mr. Rhone's communication:

In obedience to the request of the Worthy Master of the State Grange, we arranged for public installation in Centre. The first was held by Logan Grange on the evening of January 4. The invited guests came early in the evening with the families of Patrons belonging to the Grange, till their hall was packed, leaving only about eight feet square unoccupied, which we arranged for installation. The Worthy Master called to order and introduced the installing officer, who instructed the officers as prescribed in the ritual of the order. Post Master C. Dale cordially greeted the incoming Master, John Barnhart, and very appropriately thanked the Grange for the kindness shown him during his administration. The ceremonies being over, Brother Elijah Chambers, lecturer of the Grange, was called to address the meeting, who responded with a very appropriate and encouraging address. Upon request, I followed the brother (as deputies must have a panacea for every ill) with words of encouragement and cheer to Patrons, and showing farmers that they must look out for their own interest. Brother G. Dale then followed with the remarks that the Grange had an enlivening influence upon the aged as well as the young, when he was interrupted by the committee of arrangements, who sent waiters through the audience with cakes, fruit, nuts, and other refreshments. The exercises were enlivened with splendid music by the choir, and all appeared to be delighted with the meeting. The Grange has a business agency and purchasing fund, and was under the management of W. J. Dale during the past year. The transactions of the agency amounted to over $1,500 during the year.

On the 5th of January Victor Grange had arranged for their installation. We were taken back when we entered their hall (which the Grange owns), to see the change wrought in one year. I was scarcely able to believe my own eyes, to see a very pretty carpet spread over the floor, the hall ceiled along the roof in Gothic style, and frescoed with kalsomine; everything neatly arranged and clean. The audience was merry as a marriage bell. Here it was clearly demonstrated that surroundings have much to do to make people happy and have faith in the Grange. They had an organ and good music. Brother G. W. Campble was as lively as a young man of twenty (and he will never grow old in sociability). On leaving the chair, which he has filled all but one term since the Grange organized, he thanked the Grange for their kindness. Brother Wm. Goodhant, upon taking the chair, said that officers alone could not make a live Grange, but that all the members working together would make it so. Brother Campble is their business agent. He assured them he would be prompt in ordering.

On the 9th of January Washington Grange, near the State College, held their installation. When we arrived the hall was crowded; even the doors were standing full. The worthy master immediately called to order, and we proceeded with the installation. Bro. Hartswick, past master, kindly greeted the new master. Dr. Calder, upon taking the chair, thanked the Grange in a few appropriate remarks for the honor conferred upon him. After the officers were duly installed, Brother J. A. Hunter, of Half Moon, was introduced, who pleasantly and interestingly addressed the audience, telling the farmers that they had stood back long enough, and that it was to a great extent our own fault that farmers did not fare better. I was then called upon to address the meeting, but our ritual forbids us to speak of our own acts, so I will leave it to some one else. Brother G. W. Campble, of Victor, was loudly called for, who always carries away the laurels of the day. But I can't forgive him; he accused me of foul play in getting him on the floor. To Washington Grange belongs the honor of building the first hall in the county. They also have a library of over one hundred volumes, some costing over three dollars. They propose to hold a course of lectures, charging twenty cents admission, for the benefit of their library. The Pine Hall Cornet Band furnished very good music throughout the meeting. A number of Patrons belong to this band. If Patrons want band music give them a call.

On the evening of the 9th of January we met with Centre Grange. The Pine Hall Band volunteered their services for the evening, which were kindly accepted, and a number of Patrons of Washington came to encourage the brotherhood of Centre. For some reason this Grange has never prospered very much. When I organized it, several years ago, I thought that I never had better material. Somehow they have not worked together; but they have taken new courage and are now determined to have a Grange in earnest. If they could only have a place of meeting of their own then they could fit it up tastefully. It would be more inviting to the sisters, especially.

Brother C. Hess was installed as their new Master. I know that he is well qualified for the position. He and I were schoolmates together, and he has since taught a number of terms, and now is farming. The ceremonies being over, Dr. Calder, of Washington, ably addressed the meeting, stating that the Grange is an educational institution, not merely in book learning, but real practical, every-day life knowledge; that he had not gone to a single meeting that he did not learn something. He was followed by Brother John A. Hunter, of Half Moon, in an encouraging address to the Grange.

On January 10 Half Moon Grange was to have had a grand installation. This is Brother Hunter's Grange, but alas, the storm king intercepted our plans. The rain fell till we were drenched through our clothes. Having rode some ten or twelve miles, we naturally pulled the latch string of Brother Hunter's door, who kindly received us to a comfortable home. Sister Hunter, after doing everything a Matron can for the comfort of her guests, left us to enjoy the stove, and it was but a short time till we were invited to dine. Well, one would suppose from the appearance of the table that Brother Hunter's barns were running over with plenty; and I only half forgive him, because while he was carving the turkey, he stated that wild turkeys were plenty but foxes were bad on the ridges. But an old lady who was dining with us took the hint, and said that it was wild turkey we had for dinner. This is the second time that I caught the captain practicing a joke upon his guests. After all, we had the installation, but, owing to the rain, a poor attendance. Half Moon Grange has a very pleasant place to meet, but is not a very large Grange. It holds its own well and adds slowly to its membership. Brother Hunter has labored nobly for his Grange and is its present Master.

On the evening of the 11th of January we were invited to install the officers of Benner Grange. This was the third Grange organized in the county. They have their own place of meeting. We found a good attendance here, and at once proceeded with the installation. Brother Marshall, on leaving the chair, welcomed Brother Sibert as their new master, who appropriately made a few remarks on taking the chair. After the installation had taken place there was no other way; I had to be speaker, there being no one to fall back on. We at once went to work in earnest in such a way as men will work when there is no other alternative. I have been informed since that they had four applicants at the next meeting. Benner means to hold on to the faith. This being the last appointment for the week away from home, after enjoying the kind hospitality of Brother Conley—the first past master—for the night, we returned, tired, to our home to attend the installation of our own Grange. LEONARD RHONE.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 4, 1878.

It has been discovered that there is something peculiar about flour. When the wheat goes up ten cents a bushel, flour gets the news in half a minute by telegraph. But when wheat goes down, flour gets the news by mail, and a mighty slow mail at that.

A lady's home dress ought to wear a long while; she never wears it out.

Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

Manufacture of Maple Syrup.

Having had considerable experience in the manufacture of this, which is among the most wholesome as well as agreeable sweets we are permitted to enjoy, I thought that perhaps I might be able to give some of the readers of the *Rural* some instructions that would aid them in making a pure article from the sap of the Maple.

To begin then: I would say, that in order to secure a pure article, no foreign substance should be permitted to find its way into the sap, from the time it leaves the tree till it is ready for use, either in the form of syrup or sugar. I have observed that most writers on this subject have taken the position that a first-class article of this product cannot be made without the use of all the modern improvements, many of which are, in cost, beyond the means of a large number of our farmers. Now, although I am willing to admit that these things are very fine and convenient to have, and would advise all who have the means to afford it, to invest in some improved evaporator and other things of a like kind, still, I maintain that with the necessary care, just as fine an article can be produced with the common sheet-iron boiler as with the best of those appliances. Neither would I argue that for a man of capital the improved evaporator would not be the most economical; but a poor man sometimes must do as he can, not as he would, and what I wish to show is, how people of this impecunious class may have an article equal to the best, and with *absolute cleanliness*. I know that a first-class article can and has been produced, where the sap has been caught in common wooden buckets. Indeed, previous to the introduction of tin buckets, I made an article equal in quality to any I have ever seen, and I believe as good as ever was produced. Still I would not be understood to recommend the use of wooden buckets in preference to those of tin, as I think all things considered, the latter are the most economical; but I only wish to show that the appliances used are matters of less importance, than that everything which can give any color should be kept from entering the sap; for while a considerable quantity of foreign substance will not perceptibly color a hundred pails of sap, still when the whole is boiled down to a compass of only a few gallons, the coloring matter is so concentrated as to give a considerable tinge to the syrup.

In regard to dishes, as I have already said, I believe the tin buckets to be, all things considered, the most economical, and those with covers would, of course, be an improvement, as in this way everything injurious could be kept out of the sap. As to spouts or spiles, there is a patent spile which I believe gives universal satisfaction wherever used; but if one wishes something less expensive, a very good spile can be made from scraps of sheet-iron, cut into pieces about four inches in length, an inch in width at one end and an inch and a half at the other and this can be obtained at small cost at any hardware store. With these spiles, I should bore to a depth of about an inch and a half, using, in the first place, a ⅝-inch bit and driving the spile well into, but not through, the bark, sharpening the wide end for this purpose. Then, when the trees have become dried up, and a new run comes on, they can be re-bored with a ¾-inch bit without removing the spile, and they will run nearly as well as freshly-tapped trees. And here is one advantage with these spiles that is not possessed by the patent article.

Of course, no one will, in these times, think of anything but hanging up the buckets; and with the tin buckets this can conveniently be done by simply driving a nail into the tree. For those who use the wooden buckets, a very convenient hook can be made in the form of a fish-hook without the barbs, to be driven in the tree with the hook turned down. The top of the bucket can then be hooked in between the hook and the tree. In using the wooden buckets I always, at the end of the run, turn them bottom upwards, and hang them by the chine to the hook, and when a new run begins, they are dry and sweet, which is not often the case when they are left partly filled with sap and rain-water.

The next thing to consider is; how shall we gather the sap? I use for this purpose a tub made smallest at the top and holding about thirty pailfuls, with a head in each end, and a semi-circular door sawed out at the top. Select for the boiling place, if possible, a sidehill or knoll where the boiling arch can be built at the lowest point; the store tub is to be set above this, so as to discharge the sap by leaders into the pans; and still above this drive, with the gathering tub, building up a bridge, if necessary, to get the sled on which the gathering tub is fastened, high enough to draw the sap from it into the store tub, thus saving all handling of the sap after it is gathered into the drawing tub, till taken from the pans as syrup. Arrange a cloth strainer over the store tub, through which to pass the sap, thus removing all leaves, etc., which may be in it.

One word more in reference to the construction of the arch, and I will close for this time, though perhaps I may hearafter say something further in reference to converting the syrup into sugar. It is important, in order to keep out from the pans all ashes, etc., that the arch should be as nearly tight as possible. Procure a casting for the back end of the arch, with holes for stove-pipe at each end, and let it be of the length you wish your arch in width. By this means you can best secure the necessary draft, the amount of pipe required depending in a great measure on location of the boiling place. Then build your arch of stones, using for mortar a compost made of equal parts of clean horse-manure and common loam, which is better for this purpose than lime mortar, or anything else I ever used.

S. J. B.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture has selected practical dairymen in the different districts of the State, to co-operate in the investigation of dairy subjects. Men are selected who will take an interest in the matter, and who will answer questions and assist the Secretary in conducting investigations. The first subject selected is the possibility of regulating the sex of calves, on which the Secretary says in his circular to dairymen:

I would respectfully ask your careful and practical observation of the following theory, for one year, and would further ask that you report when you have any information to warrant you in so doing, giving the cases in which the theory has held good, as well as those in which it has failed. You can also confer a favor by directing the attention of your farm club or grange to the matter, and also interest any other dairyman in your neighborhood. It has been claimed by good authority, and the claim seems to be supported by proof, in some cases at least, that each alternate ovum will produce a male if impregnated at the proper period: That is, if a cow has just produced a male calf, and is served at the next period of heat, a heifer will be the result; thus each ovum producing alternately male and female. If, as is often the case, your male is kept separate from the cows, you will have superior advantages for observation, and your results will prove of value in determining the question.

Each one who will thus assist, and gives notice of his desire to do so by enclosed card, will receive a copy of the total result, and will also be entitled to the thanks of the Department.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

Her Own Words.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE,
638 West Baltimore St.

VEGETINE.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours resp.,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. S. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

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$8.50 PER TON FOR STRAW.

Bellefonte Paper Mills.

WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.

CASH

PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.50

Long Straw, per ton, - $8.50

A ton of Straw, well rotted WILL NOT MAKE

ONE LOAD OF MANURE.

Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.50 to $8.50 per ton?

BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE

Bellefonte Paper Mills,

And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 28, 1877. 9 47-tf

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co. having leased the work of the company, are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
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Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work

The Machine Shops

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings, Bolts, Nets, &c.

at greatly reduced rates. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8 13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Painting.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

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DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

Miscellaneous.

ESTABLISHED 1865

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GILMORE & CO., successors to Chapman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents secured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855, and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address, Gilmore & Co.,
9-47-tf WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS

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$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 7 4t

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

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WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE.

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

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BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S MINES,

Prepared expressly for family use.

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SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL

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LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

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Agents for the sale of

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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BARGAINS GREATER THAN EVER! WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every description. **Dress Goods** in great variety. **Ladies' Coats,** finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte. **Shawls, Blankets, Hats, Caps, Clothing,** in fact EVERYTHING and ANYTHING. Remember, we do business on the **ONE PRICE PLAN,** and therefore always insure our prices as the lowest.

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HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

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Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

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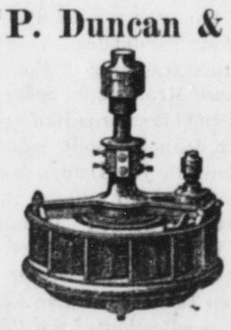

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LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF
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The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Wanted—two hundred pounds or more of good beef tallow, in cakes, at Valentines & Co.'s store.

Valentines & Co., in order to make room for spring stocks, are offering special bargains on winter goods.

A correspondent from Hublersburg writes to us for a remedy for the quite worm; but he neglects to say what disease the worm is afflicted with.

Valentines & Co. are the sole agents for the celebrated "Magnolea" sugar cured hams. Over one million of these hams were sold last year.

Confound the luck to blazes! Just as we had gone and had our diamond studs reset, a fashion writer steps up and informs the public that diamonds will not be worn much the coming season.

Owing to an increased rivalry and competition amongst broom manufacturers, brooms are reduced in price and improved in quality. Valentines & Co. are giving their customers all the benefit.

"What is emotion?" is the title of a new publication. Anybody who ever saw the expression on a dog's face, as he skipped down a back alley, dragging a large amount of tinware after him, could easily answer this question.

We received last week, too late for publication, a notice of an entertainment to be given by the Milesburg high school, Frank E. Bible teacher. We make this mention that our friend may see that the omission was unavoidable.

The *Carpe Diem* Club, of Lock Haven, will give a full dress ball at the Opera House, Lock Haven, next Thursday evening, the 28th inst. The tickets are put at one dollar, admitting gentleman and ladies. We have no doubt it will be a nice affair. Bellefonte ought to be well represented.

It was so warm and springy last Saturday that Sechler thought he would set out a box of tomatoe seeds; and, to second the motion, a flock of crows, about a mile and a half long, immediately flew over town in a northerly direction. This means suthin'.

We received information of a musical convention at Boalsburg last week too late to appear in that issue of our paper. As the performance is over we can say nothing about it now. Our friends must remember that the REPUBLICAN goes to press Tuesday evening and govern themselves accordingly.

A firm in Springfield, Mass., are manufacturing boots with a brass toe piece, which extends about half an inch over the sole, for logging purposes. As one vigorous boost of these ironclads is said to cause the most hardened specimen of the tramp to skip right along, we suggest that all families around here get a pair and set them out on their front porch.

For the past two years our friend, S. M. Irwin, Esq., has been most of the time confined to the house, and it was feared by his friends that he would never regain his full health and strength. We are glad to learn, however, that he has much improved of late, and was able last Thursday to take a walk of four miles, to the residence of a brother-in-law, Sheriff Connelly, up Buffalo Run.

We learn that Caroline Talbot, a minister of the Society of Friends, expects to be present at their meeting in the Friends' Meeting house at eleven o'clock this morning. She has appointed a public meeting to be held in Humes' Hall for Friday evening next, at one-half past seven o'clock, at which she wishes to meet the members of all the different churches, also all others who may desire to attend. She was here some years ago and held a large meeting in the Presbyterian church, since which time she has traveled all over Great Britain, speaking to audiences of several thousand people at once. We saw her for the first time at the temperance meeting in the Court House last Thursday evening, and although she looked very feeble, yet her voice was wonderfully clear and powerful, and her manner was very impressive.

The Case of Dr. Thomas Rothrock.

The recent trial, in the court of oyer and terminer of Clinton county, of Dr. Thomas Rothrock, for causing the death of Mrs. Rebecca Winslow, of Beech Creek, by performing a criminal abortion, has excited considerable attention in this section of the country. The trial was commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and lasted six days. The jury was charged by his honor, Judge Mayer, on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th, and retired at about 10 o'clock, or somewhat later. Remaining out all night, the jury came into court when it reassembled next morning, declaring that they were unable to agree. The Judge ordered that they should be furnished with breakfast, attended by a tipstaff, at one of the Lock Haven hotels, after which they again retired for consultation. Returning to the court room, the foreman declared that there was no prospect of an agreement, when the jury was discharged at about half-past ten o'clock Wednesday morning. It was ascertained that the jury stood equally divided—six to six—from first to last, not a single vote being changd. Whether this case will be tried again is questionable, but we judge from what we have learned of the trial, that unless additional evidence is procured, it will be unwise to entail the expense of so costly an investigation upon the tax-payers of Clinton county a second time.

The evidence produced was entirely circumstantial, and was largely made up of the opinions and scientific knowledge of medical experts. There was less difference among these gentry than is usual in cases involving a conflict of opinions among physicians, and less than was to have been anticipated. There was no one physician who could state positively, from the evidence adduced on this point, that the deceased was pregnant, and, of course, none of them could say he believed an abortion had been produced. There were nine physicians examined, including many of the ablest practitioners of Lock Haven, with Drs. Pollock and Helsby, of Williamsport. The general, if not the universal, opinion of the medical men was that the symptoms in Mrs. Winslow's case before death, and the discoveries made at the *post mortem*, might have been produced by other causes than pregnancy, followed by abortion. There was other testimony, but it was circumstantial, and the most of it indefinite; the strongest evidence favoring the assertion that the woman was *enceinte*, being her own statement to that effect made a few hours before her death to two physicians who were called in to see her; but it should also be added that she declared that the foetus had not been removed.

The result of the trial is not an acquittal of Dr. Rothrock—as a verdict of not guilty would have been—but he is entitled, in the minds of his fellow citizens, to the benefit of the doubt, which it seems our ablest physicians entertain. It may be added that the feeling in the community in his neighborhood was generally hostile to him in this connection.

Special Election.

On Monday last, on petition of the citizens of the north ward, the Court ordered a special election to be held in said ward on Tuesday, the 19th day of March next, to elect a member of the Town Council of Bellefonte from said ward. The election will be held at the usual place of holding elections, in that ward, and by the election board who held the last election therein, in accordance with the general election laws of the State. The Constable of Bellefonte is to give the same public notice of the election as he gives of a general borough election.

We hope the Republicans of the north ward will pride themselves in their Republicanism and elect a member of the Town Council by an old time majority. If we had no good men for Council, who are Republicans, then there might be some excuse for electing a Democrat; but as we have good men, and men who are interested in the economical administration of the borough affairs in the ward, who are also good Republicans, there certainly is no reason nor excuse for electing a Democratic member of the Council from the north ward.

Let the Republicans, then, give the matter careful thought and consideration, and select a good man for Council and elect him.

We always thought Valentines' grocery store was much too small for the large business they do. We were not prepared, however, to see grocers driven to the extremity of storing sugar in their windows, neither did we know that there was any window glass in town of sufficient strength to stand as great a pressure as that appears to sustain. A nice muss if the glass should fall out. What next?

Gen. James A. Beaver spent last Sunday in Scranton.

The Old Folks' Concert and Tableaux.

The entertainment, consisting of tableaux and old-time songs, given by the ladies of the M. E. church of this place, in Reynold's Hall, on Friday night last, and repeated on Saturday night, was certainly the most elaborate and finest entertainment of the kind ever before offered to our people. The choruses were finely sung, and well characterized. The tableaux were gotten up with much labor, and displayed great skill and taste.

The first tableaux, entitled the "Fairies' Grand March," was a fairy scene taken from the operetta of "Lilly Bell," and was represented by some fifty little girls dressed as fairies who marched very finely to the fairy march, and sung the fairy choruses excellently in honor of their fairy queen, Miss Mary Meek, who was beautifully enthroned, and to whom the fairies all made obelsance. Little Lydia Harris and Sadie Malin were fairies in a small fairy boat, and as it floated across the stage, little Miss Harris sung a solo, in which the delicate strains of her child voice produced quite a sensation upon the audience. The children were all beautifully arrayed, handsomely decked and ornated, perfectly drilled and performed their parts admirably, and gave *the* tableaux of the entertainment. This was Mrs. Love's speciality. The ditty entitled "Tommy Tompkins and Polly Hopkins," sung and performed by Master John Powers and little Miss Mamy Butts, was decidedly one of the best performances we ever witnessed, and it was so well received by the audience that tumultuous applause immediately followed the performance, and they were compelled to repeat it. It would seem scarcely possible that Tommy Tompkins and Polly Hopkins could have been better represented.

The "Rustic Scene," the "Betrothel of Martin Luther," "Mercy at the Wicket Gate," "Mercy's Dream," the burning of Joan D'Arc at the Stake, the representation of the Savior's Birth, as well as others we might name, but space won't permit, were all beautiful and impressive tableaux.

Mrs. Kress, of Lock Haven, sung a number of solos during the two evenings of the entertainment, which were very fine. She has an excellent voice, under good control, and sings with fine expression and great ease. Her singing was well received, and elicited generally very favorable comment. Miss Virgy Hitchcock, of Renovo, performed several pieces upon the piano that were very fine and with good effect, the execution fully evincing that she is an artiste of no mean attainments. We might, with justice, make a well-merited comment upon every performance on the programme, but suffice it to say that the whole entertainment was a grand success in every particular, and that it reflects great credit upon the ingenuity, ability and artistic skill and taste of Mrs. Love, who was the leading spirit in the whole affair, and upon her very able lieutenants, Miss Rebecca McGinley, Mrs. Hughes, Jno. I. Irwin and others who seconded her efforts in getting up the entertainment. The hall, on Friday night, was jammed with more of a crowd than was ever in it before, and was, in fact, dangerously full, there being about seven hundred people in it. On Saturday night there were between four and five hundred people present. The proceeds, which are for the benefit of the M. E. church, will foot up, over and above expenses, in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars.

Death of Thomas Mallory.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Mallory, of this place, were deeply pained to learn of his death, which took place at the residence of his father, Mr. John Mallory, on Howard street, on the night of the 20th instant. The disease was what is known as knotted cramp, which defied the skill of his physicians.

Mr. Mallory was about twenty-five years of age, and a year ago, when he was married to his young wife, he seemed in the bloom of health, and gave promise of a long and useful career. After his marriage he removed to Howard, where he followed his trade of blacksmith. He leaves a widow and a young infant.

He was a young man of excellent principles and genial, hearty disposition, and his death was much regretted by all who knew him. His sorrowing relatives and friends have the earnest sympathy of the community in their affliction.

Every afternoon and evening of this week meetings are held in the room of the Y. M. C. Association to pray for the divine blessing upon the efforts now making for the temperance cause. The ladies meet at 3 o'clock P. M.; the men's meeting at 7 P. M. All are earnestly invited to come.

A horse fell down the bank from Linn street, Tuesday, and was killed.

Communicated.]

Incidents of our Late Borough Election.

George H. Weaver, the successful candidate for Burgess, slid off the Republican plank and alighted on the Greeley platform during the campaign of 1872. He has been fast and loose in politics ever since He seems to have an air of popularity about him that scoopes in the Democratic and floating vote when running for a complimentary office. When a candidate for an office that pays is wanted, the Democracy are not for bolters.

Wm. M. McClure, the successful candidate for Assistant Burgess, is a Republican by inheritance, but young in politics; nevertheless he is elected by a very handsome majority.

James Harris, the Borough Treasurer elect, has held the office for a number of years, and performed the duties with fidelity. Mr. Harris held the fort with ease, notwithstanding his pickets were driven in and his skirmish line broken at one or two of the previous elections. To his credit he grows stronger in the minds of his constituents as he grows older in office.

Isaac Lose, our veteran Constable, with more opposition than usual, came out of the contest triumphantly elected. It is said, and truthfully, too, that politics makes strange bedfellows. In this instance, all the extreme temperance men and the extreme whiskey men supported Mr. Lose with as much zeal as each would support his particular cause under different circumstances. Just think of Brother Crittenden, Abe Baum and John Bradley espousing the same cause. Truly we live in a progressive age.

The Assessorship failed to demonstrate any special interest.

For Overseers of the Poor there were four candidates. The Greenback men nominated Col. D. K. Tate and Mr. Joseph Schnell, Mr. Tate being afterwards half endorsed and Mr. Schnell wholly endorsed by the Democracy. Daniel McGinley and John D. Lieb entered the contest as full-fledged Republicans. John W. Cook, of traficer fame, was the champion advocate of the veritable Tate. Of course John had a keen recollection of the Colonel's kindness in past years, and the Colonel distinctly recollects how pleasant it was for a lion and a lamb to dwell together—but the Lion's share, that's the rub;—from whence it came the tax-payers are not misinformed, but "*wither* it *wentith*," is the query. Our friend Brew, of grocery renown, said, with a cunning look, "Vote for Schnell,"—not Joseph of old, but a latter day Joseph, a better man forsooth, whose pallet pronounces Brew's groceries the best for the poor. Mr. McGinley had made an equitable distribution of the spoils among the merchants, without charging a "little something" for the trouble, the recipients of which supported him under the banner of "small favors thankfully received." Our friend Lieb traveled over the course on first principles, and comes out of the contest like Clay, who would rather be right than be President.

In the North ward the contest centered on Town Council, between John Ardell and M. W. Cowdrick. The contest resulted in a drawn battle. The other tax-payers of our borough are desirous of knowing if the complimentary votes cast for Mr. Cowdrick over and above those cast for the other candidates of his party, was intended as an endorsement of his acts in agreeing to build the school house for about $13,000, for which he succeeded in obtaining about $21,000? The North ward champions of reform will please occupy the floor—Messrs. Blair and McKnight, for instance.

In the South ward the contest was more spirited than in the North. James H. McClure, straight Republican, was pitted against James Dolan, a mongrel candidate. Harvey came to the front seven ahead. If it had only been *eight*, we could have proclaimed Harvey elected by a "high old sockdoleger." The independent Democrats of the South ward have exemplified their manhood by voting for a straight Republican to a mongrel Democrat. Harvey, for the time being, is receiving the congratulations of friends, who regard him as the Republican champion and "high cock-a-lorum" in that Democratic strong-hold of our borough. The *Watchman* says, "long live the new Pope;" I say, long live Harvey McClure.

In the West ward the "mix" includes all "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." At the outset the Greenbackers led off, and placed a ticket in the field composed in part of acceptable candidates. Simeon Haupt, for Judge of Election, and F. D. McCollum, for Council, were endorsed by the Republican caucus. This struck terror into the hearts of the managing Democratic roosters, who were driven to desperation in their efforts to effect a successful combination against the Republican ticket. Jas. Schofield, the Greenback candidate for School Director, was importuned to join hands with the roosters. No, never! James proclaimed. During the day previous to the election he was still traveling under the Greenback flag, assuring his friends that he loved principles better than office. Oh, what a delusion! The James of Monday was not the James of Tuesday. The roosters had allured him into their coop, transformed his ploomage from a Greenback bantling to a full-fledged Democratic rooster, and this, too, while the battle was waging, thus verifying the old and truthful maxim that "he who deserts to the enemy in the time of battle is the meanest traitor of them all."

CITIZEN.

READING NOTICES.

An Open Letter—It speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passage became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

9-27-1y-eow

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

9-26-1y-eow

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green.

35-tf-eow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma; and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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DIED.

SINGER.—In Girard Kansas, on Wednesday night February 6, at half past seven o'clock, of pleuro-pneunomia, Dr. D. F. Singer, aged 50 years 7 months, and 16 days.

Dr. Singer was born in Brush Valley Centre county, Pa., on June 20th, 1827, but his parents removed to another State when he was a child. He graduated as a physician at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been practicing medicine for nearly twenty-five years, in Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, and Kansas. He came to Girard in 1868, being one of the pioneer settlers of this city, and opened a drug store. He sold out soon after, and devoted his entire time to his profession, being county physician for several years.

He was a man highly esteemed by our people, and his death will be mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His departure creates a void in our community that will be hard to fill, and his presence will be missed in many a sick-room. Peace to his ashes.—*Girard Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

From the Philadelphia *North American*, 25th instant:

The past week, though broken by a legal holiday on Friday, still presented signs of improvement over any of its predecessors in the current year. The increase was not large, but in the present condition of affairs any movement, however trifling, is looked upon as something to be thankful for. The breadstuffs markets were somewhat excited by the uncertainty of the European situation, and prices were irregular, the speculation sending them up or down as the different dispatches were interpreted to mean peace or war. The various causes which have been operating against the trade of the country are beginning to lose their effect in this locality. The most damaging of these are the proposed alterations in the tariff laws. While Fernando Wood and his free-trade associates are devising schemes for injuring the established industries of the Republic and retarding their growth, new ones continue to spring up in Philadelphia with each advancing week, and every month's statistics indicate the multiplication of workshops, foundries, mills factories, and other industrial concerns, just as though it were a matter of utter indifference now what Congress may chance to do or to leave undone. The confidence exhibited by our national industries is in striking contrast with the attempt of Congress to find ways of legislating these concerns out of existence. Indeed the real state of the case appears to be that these free-trade tariff tinkers threaten interests that are beyond their reach. In attempting to rebuild the foreign import trade in European manufactures they may succeed in annihilating it altogether; for all sections and all States are now alike zealously industrial, and to engage in a new crusade against them all for the benefit of foreign rivals is very likely to put American capital to a full test of its powers. These free-traders stared incredulously when we advised our home manufacturers to contest boldly for supremacy in the world's markets; but they are not so unbelieving now. Perhaps they may not be prepared for the final complete conquest of the home markets by the domestic manufacturers, but this will undoubtedly be the result of any general struggle for life in which Mr. Wood's committee of tariff tinkers may now plunge the nation. Importations of manufactures have been diminishing year after year until the English trade organs have become seriously alarmed at the prospect ahead. If the tariff remains unchanged the result is as certain as fate.

GOLD, 1.02

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, February 27, 1878.

The moderate temperature of the weather has its influence on trade, from the fact that the old clothes can be worn as comfortably these times as the new, which saves money.

GRAIN—The wheat market has been feverish and quite sick at times during the past four weeks. It seems quite certain that the farmers who sold early this season gathered the golden eggs, although the prices obtained in the past few years during the spring months have stimulated some to hold on, to their ultimate loss. It is said that there is quite a large amount of wheat in the mills, receipted for, which was delivered when prices were much higher than now. Advices at this date do not indicate higher prices for wheat in the near future. In rye, corn and oats we have nothing to note, as the demand is limited and prices unchanged.

CLOVERSEED—The seed market has weakened and prices have declined to a material extent. Those who failed to sell their seed at $4.50@5.00 per bushel have missed their mark, for the market now looks as though the maximum had been reached, and lower prices may be looked for with some degree of certainty. The actual value of seed here is from $3.50 to 4.00 per bushel according to quality.

BUTTER—There is a scarcity of butter in our market, and the average quality of that which is offered for sale at the stores is so poor and bad-tasted that we are constrained to say Centre county farmers cap the climax in butter making. We feel that the time has come when we should have a law passed making it a penal offense to sell bad butter in our market. The average quality of the butter sold in the Bellefonte market is really a disgrace to any farming community.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	49
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow per pound	7
Potatoes per pushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1878.

GRAIN—WHEAT—red, $1.31@1.31; amber, $1.33@1.35; white, $1.38@1.40.

RYE—Rye, 68@70c.

CORN—Corn, 52@54c.

OATS—Mixed, 33@34c; white, 35@36c.

CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed, 6@6¾c. per pound for common to fair, and 7@7¾c. for prime and recleaned.

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	105¼	105½
" 5-20 " '65, J. and J	103¼	103½
" " " '67, " "	105¼	105½
" " " '68, " "	108¼	108½
" 10-40 coupon	107	107¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	119½
New 5's, Reg. '81	103¼	103½
" " c '81	103¼	103½
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	101¾	101⅞
" " c '81	102¼	103
" 4's, Reg. 1907	100¾	101
" " c. 1907	101⅛	102
Gold	102	102½
Pennsylvania	28¾	28⅞
Reading	14⅝	14⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	8	8½
Lehigh Navigation	16⅝	16⅞
" Valley	38½	38⅝
United R. R. of N. J	115	115½
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6¼	6⅝
Northern Central	14	14½
Central Transportation	32¾	33
Nesquehoning	47½	47¾
North Pennsylvania	37	37½